



Alternative Modeling Technical Support Document

BLP/AERMOD Hybrid Approach for Buoyant Fugitives in Complex Terrain

**Allegheny County Health Department
Air Quality Program**

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1 OVERVIEW

The Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD) is providing justification in this technical support document for the use of an alternative air quality model according to 40 CFR Part 51 Appendix W: Guideline on Air Quality Models (“Guideline”, U.S. EPA, 2017). An alternative model requires approval from the regional U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) office as well as concurrence from the EPA Model Clearinghouse.

This alternative modeling approach involves a “hybrid” technique for the treatment of buoyant line sources, using plume rises generated by the former EPA-preferred Buoyant Line and Point Source (BLP) dispersion model in conjunction with the current preferred American Meteorological Society/Environmental Protection Agency Regulatory Model (AERMOD) for near-field applications.¹

The BLP model was originally designed to model low-level, elongated emissions from aluminum reduction smelters, accounting for thermal buoyancy that can enhance the plume rises. These buoyancy algorithms can also be applicable to coke oven battery fugitive plumes, such as those at the U. S. Steel Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant in Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. However, BLP was recommended for simple terrain only, while the Clairton Plant is surrounded by complex terrain.²

With the release of version 15181 and subsequent versions of AERMOD, the BLP model code has been incorporated into AERMOD along with the new source type BUOYLINE. BLP has subsequently been removed from preferred status for regulatory applications according to the Guideline, with AERMOD as the sole preferred model for the simulation of buoyant line sources. AERMOD is also an all-terrain model that can accommodate for impacts in complex terrain.

ACHD has found that AERMOD, however, can greatly overpredict impacts when buoyant line sources are modeled with the BUOYLINE source type. Traditional source types such as point or volume sources (with fixed heights) also result in modeled overprediction when used for buoyant line sources. Based on the findings presented in this document, ACHD asserts that the BLP/AERMOD hybrid alternative technique is currently the best available method for modeling buoyant line sources in the complex terrain of Allegheny County.

ACHD also notes that this hybrid approach is a result of several decades of air quality model evaluation, meteorological studies, and other analyses. The hybrid approach has been used in both the ACHD SO₂ State Implementation Plan (SIP) for the 2010 National Ambient Air Quality Standards (NAAQS), already submitted to EPA Region 3, as well as the PM_{2.5} SIP for the 2012 NAAQS (in development).

This demonstration may also be applicable to other modeling scenarios with buoyant sources in complex terrain. The BLP/AERMOD hybrid approach was recently used in an alternative modeling demonstration in Arizona, with approval by EPA Region 9 and concurrence from the EPA Model Clearinghouse.

¹ <https://www.epa.gov/scram/air-quality-dispersion-modeling-preferred-and-recommended-models>

² From the American Meteorological Society (AMS) glossary, complex terrain is a region having irregular topography, such as mountains or coastlines. For air dispersion modeling purposes, complex terrain is generally a region that includes elevations above emission release heights. Simple terrain is considered to be terrain below emission release heights.

2 PROBLEM STATEMENT

The U. S. Steel Mon Valley Works Clairton Plant in Allegheny County, PA is the largest producer of metallurgical coke in North America. The plant lies approximately 11 miles to the southeast of downtown Pittsburgh in the Monongahela River Valley (or “Mon Valley”). Several historical studies have been conducted that describe the intricacies of pollutant dispersion within the complex terrain and the micro-scale meteorological conditions of the river valley (DeNardo and McFarland, 1967; Cramer et al, 1975; Ludwig and Skinner, 1976; Sullivan, 1996).

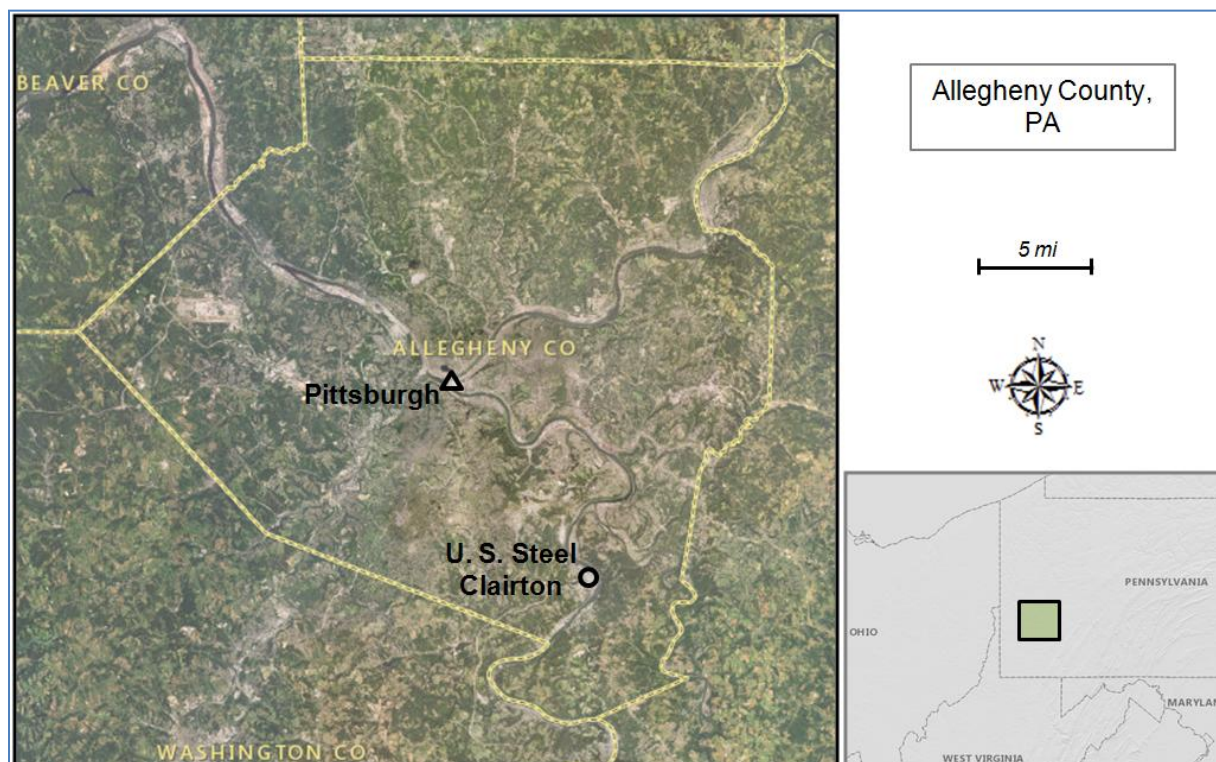


Figure 2-1. Map of Allegheny County, with the Location of the Clairton Plant

2.1 Battery Fugitive Characteristics

There are ten coke batteries in operation at the Clairton plant, comprising five distinct battery lines.³ For stack-based releases from the plant, physical properties of the plumes have been well characterized via stack testing required by the Title V operating permit. For battery fugitives, which can represent a significant amount of primary pollutant emissions reported for the facility,⁴ physical characterization of the plumes can be more difficult. These plumes cannot be easily measured by source testing methods, and they can be emitted from hundreds of points along each battery line on an intermittent basis. An illustration of a coke battery and associated releases are shown in Figure 2-2 (RTI, 2007).

³ For this modeling demonstration, only nine of the batteries have been modeled due to the base year of 2011 selected for the modeling. The additional battery (C Battery) was not started until late 2012.

⁴ For 2011 emissions, battery fugitives accounted for 37% of PM₁₀ emissions, 27% of PM_{2.5} emissions, and 12% of SO₂ emissions reported for the Clairton facility.

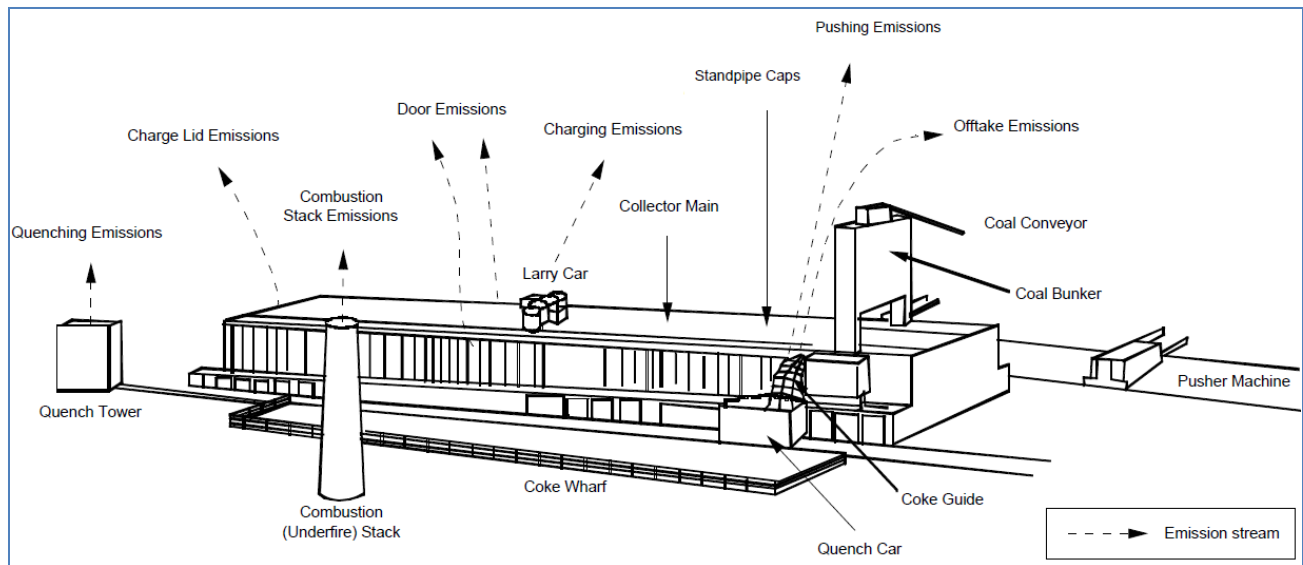


Figure 2-2. Typical Coke Battery Processes and Emissions

The coke batteries produce an extreme amount of heat that can enhance the vertical plume rise of the fugitive releases, as depicted in the cross-sectional view in Figure 2-3 (U.S. EPA, 2003). The BLP model was designed to specifically simulate these plume rises, dependent on stability conditions and wind speeds and directions. Winds along a buoyant line (i.e., parallel to) can also further enhance a plume, with an additive buoyancy effect as a plume moves along the line (Schulman and Scire, 1980).

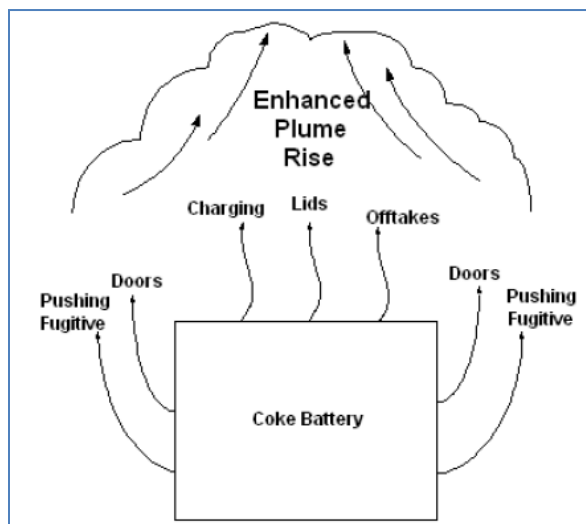


Figure 2-3. Thermally-Enhanced Coke Battery Fugitives

Any model configuration needs to properly account for both the thermal and physical characteristics of the battery sources as adequately as possible. The regulatory default source type for these sources in AERMOD is BUOYLINE.

2.2 Heat Island Effect

Studies in the Mon Valley have determined that an industrial heat island effect is evident at the Clairton plant in general, specifically near the coke batteries (Layland and Mersch, 1985; Sullivan, 1996). Analysis of surface brightness images have indicated a significant difference in surface temperatures above the coke batteries compared to the surrounding area in the range of 10-15 °F (ACHD, 2017; Warren et al., 2016). Additionally, a heat flux of 5573 W/m² has been calculated for areas near the batteries based on the amount of heat produced during coking and combustion operations (Sullivan, 2007), which would be appropriate for urban processing in AERMOD (Irwin, 1978).

Urban mode can be selected as an option in AERMOD for areas or sources with large amounts of heat flux, which adjusts the urban boundary layer for increased dispersion during stable conditions. Urban mode is usually associated with heat flux from a specified urban population, but an “effective” population can also be calculated for areas with high industrial heat flux.

However, test modeling by ACHD showed that even small effective populations for the coke battery sources can lead to underprediction of modeled impacts. In addition, settings with urban mode are arbitrary, with urban mode assigned to specific sources, assumptions made for the effective populations, etc. Furthermore, since urban mode affects the boundary layer, it can also lead to inconsistency in the meteorological data used for the domain.

ACHD presumes that the heat island effect is better characterized at the surface level, adding buoyancy to sources rather than modifying the boundary layers. Accounting for thermal buoyancy in this manner is likely the best approach for sources with localized industrial heat flux.

2.3 Complex Terrain and Non-Steady State

Additional issues that are crucial to the modeling of battery fugitives in Allegheny County are complex terrain and actual non-steady state conditions. The steep terrain of the Mon Valley can trap pollutants in the valley during extremely stagnant atmospheric conditions, which can be difficult to simulate with a steady-state model such as AERMOD. Figure 2-4 shows a contour map of the Mon Valley near the Clairton Plant, with elevations given in meters.

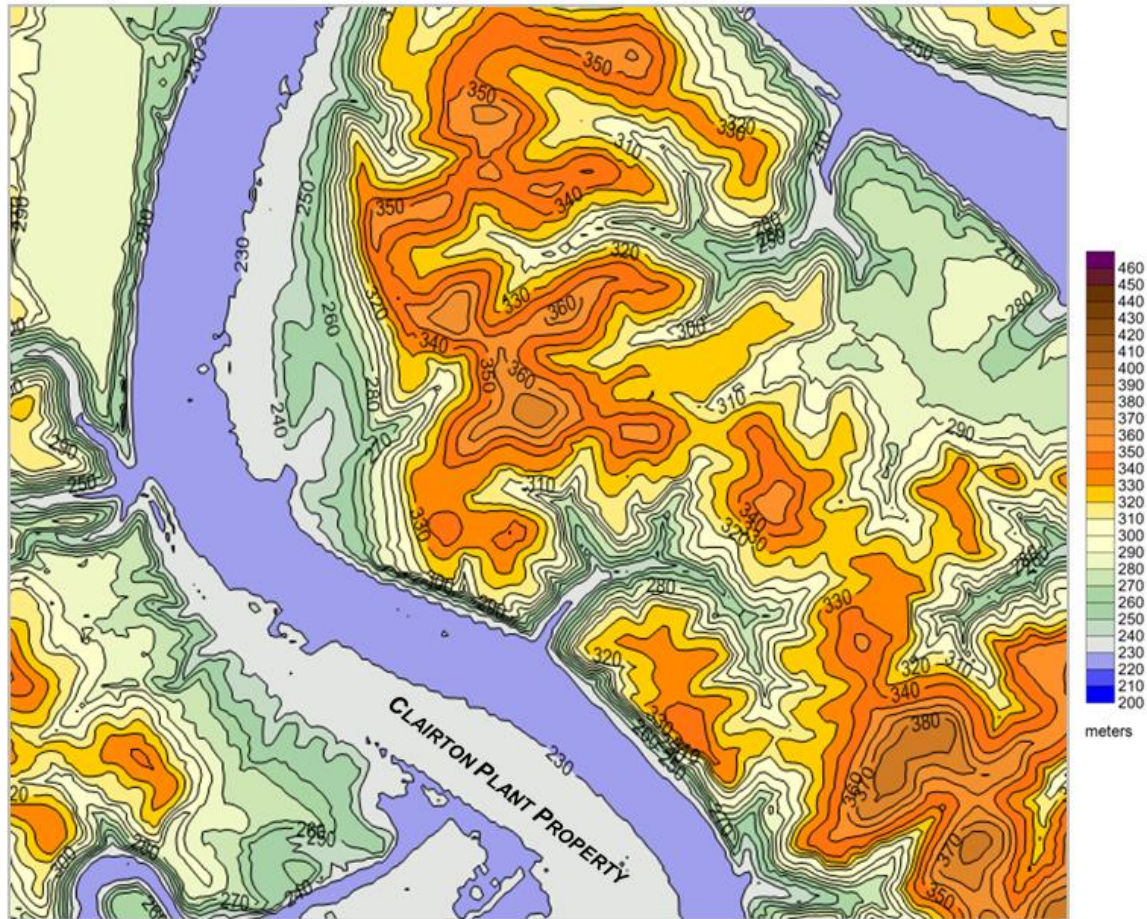


Figure 2-4. Shaded Contour Map of the Modeled Area

While AERMOD is designed to adequately account for complex terrain (Cimorelli et al., 2005; Perry et al., 2005), it can be somewhat limited in such terrain based on its handling of plumes. AERMOD formulation relies on critical hill height scales to determine the plume behavior (terrain-following or terrain-impacting) during specified atmospheric conditions for each hour. When a plume approaches a critical hill height, it can interact with terrain at that same elevation.

Figure 2-5 shows a cross-section of the area from the Clairton Plant to the Liberty monitoring site, dissecting the Lincoln ridge (see more discussion of the monitor sites in Section 4, Model Configuration). The Lincoln terrain can influence plumes originating at the Clairton plant, potentially “blocking” a plume from reaching the Liberty site if not modeled at an appropriate release height.

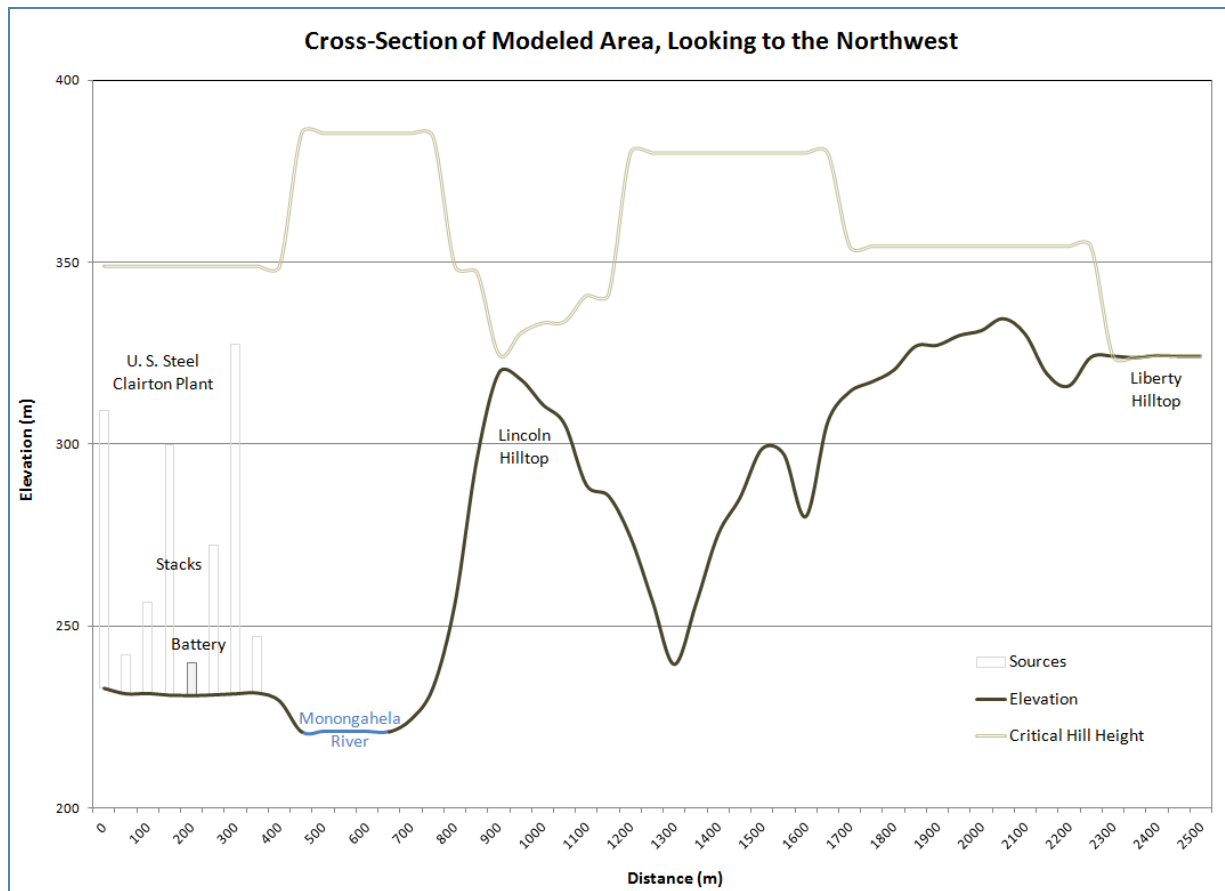


Figure 2-5. Cross-Section of Terrain in Modeled Area

The correct hourly release (or plume rise) height for each source is therefore pertinent to the correct dispersion in the area. In the case of battery fugitives, there is a “lift” from the actual release height that needs to be properly accounted for without under- or over-predicting plume rise and resulting impacts.

Little testing has been conducted with the BLP algorithms in complex terrain, as BLP was recommended for simple terrain modeling only (U.S. EPA, 2005). The CALPUFF model had previously incorporated the BLP algorithms and is a complex terrain model, but CALPUFF is no longer a preferred model and is also not recommended for near-field applications (U.S. EPA, 2008). AERMOD’s BUOYLINE source type is essentially the first of its kind and may require further testing and review.

Additionally, battery fugitive emissions and river valley meteorology can often be non-steady state, with sub-hourly batch process emissions released during inhomogeneous winds and/or rapidly-changing meteorological conditions. AERMOD is designed for hourly-averaged emissions and meteorology (U.S. EPA, 2018d) and without the tracking of plumes from one hour to the next. Actual periods of high concentrations can occur during both isolated situations lasting less than an hour as well as persistent situations lasting for several hours in the valley. The proper source characterization and interpretation of modeled results in this area requires some “normalization” (or “smoothing”) of steady-state probabilistic modeling to real-life non-steady state conditions.

3 BUOYANT LINE METHODOLOGIES

3.1 Buoyant Line Options

The buoyant line methodologies tested in this demonstration are listed below:

- **BUOYLINE**: default AERMOD source type for buoyant lines. Based on the original BLP code, requires line dimensions, average line parameters, and the buoyancy F' parameter.
- **HYBRID**: uses BLP-based plume rises to derive hourly release heights for varying-height line volume sources, with identical line parameters as the BUOYLINE method. Volume sources are created for AERMOD as elevated adjacent line volumes, with the number of volumes and lateral dimensions based on the dimensions of the battery. This is an alternative method based on the current preferred models and was originally developed for use in the ACHD PM₁₀ SIP (ACHD, 1993; Weaver and Sullivan, 1995).
- **POINT**: uses point sources to represent battery fugitives, with a series of points at the same coordinates as the line volumes used for the hybrid method. This allows for temperature and flow for the fugitives, but the release heights are fixed for each hour.
- **VOLUME**: uses fixed-height line volume sources to represent battery fugitives, with a series of volumes at the same coordinates as the hybrid and point sources. No exit temperature or flow is associated with the volume releases. This is the regulatory approach for ambient-temperature line volume sources.

The buoyant line inputs were identical with BUOYLINE and BLP, based on the dimensions and parameters of the line (see Section 3.2 below). The following assumptions were made in the processing of the buoyant lines:

- Each line was modeled uniquely, with specific line parameters and with no additive buoyancy from parallel lines or point sources (and vice versa, buoyancy was not added to surrounding sources in any fashion).
- Emissions and line parameters were assumed to be constant for the line for each hour.
- Buoyancy was calculated from emissions-based heat flux only, with surface-based heat transfer not considered (due to potential double-counting).
- Transitional plume rise was not considered, with the final plume rise used for release heights (added to heights of the batteries, see Appendix B of this document).

All cases required post-processing due to the use of MMIF meteorology (see Model Configuration, Section 4), but BUOYLINE also required post-processing due to lines with different line parameters.⁵ All other sources (points, area, non-buoyant volumes) are consistent for each case, with only the battery fugitive methodology differing for each model run.

⁵ Various configurations were tested with BUOYLINE, including different size lines, parallel lines, etc. The effects were similar for all cases, with BUOYLINE leading to overprediction. With the current version of AERMOD, the modeling of several lines can also lead to modeled errors and requires considerable post-processing.

Other options that could be considered for buoyant lines might involve calculations of plume rise from AERMET/AERMOD variables, measurements of plume rise via instrumentation, or other techniques.

Figure 3-1 shows the location of each Clairton Plant buoyant line source (shown in red) modeled in this demonstration. The center coordinate of each corresponding volume/point source (used for the HYBRID, POINT, and VOLUME cases) are indicated by dots within the line.

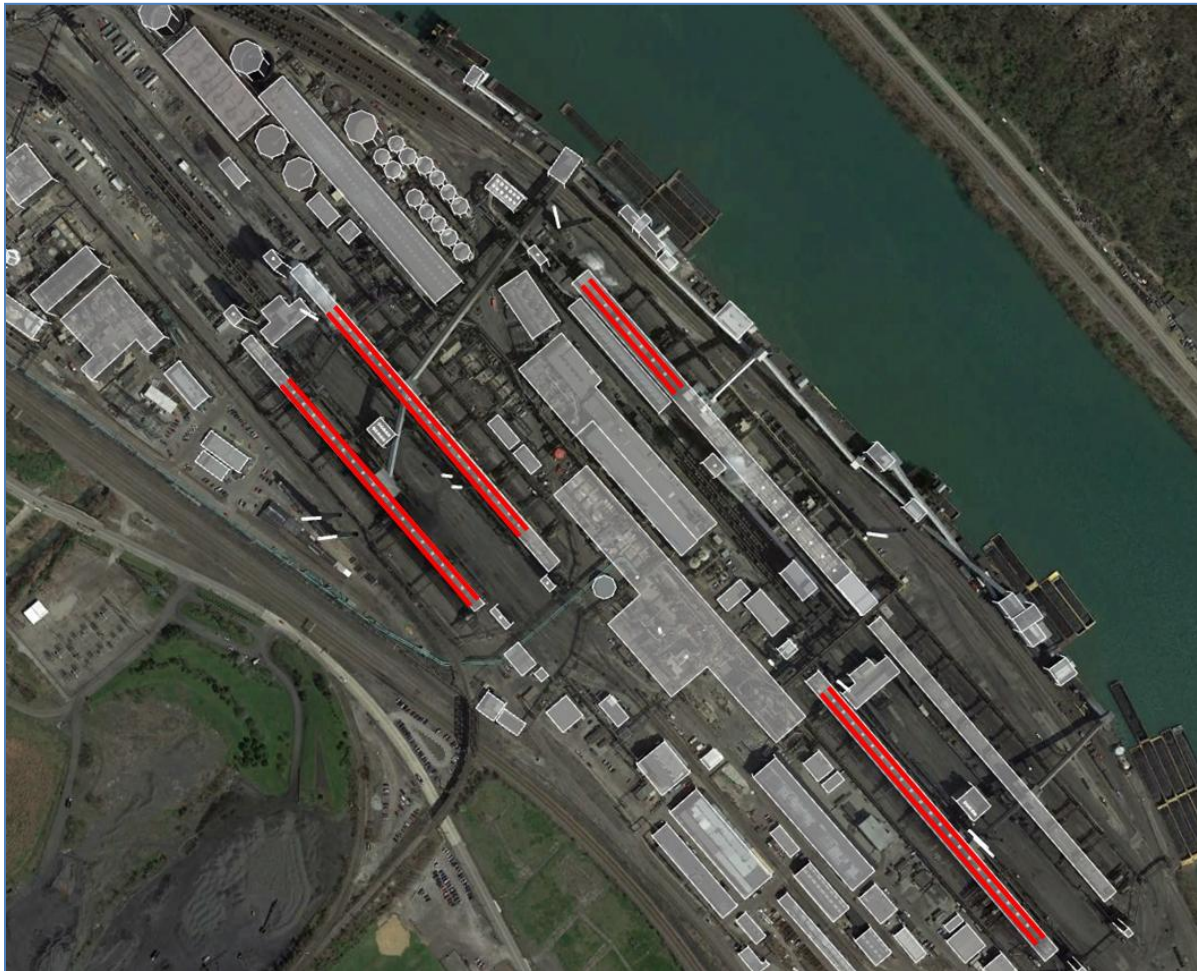


Figure 3-1. Clairton Plant Diagram and Battery Lines

3.2 Line Parameters

Line parameters were based on physical dimensions, flow, and temperatures of the line. The F' buoyancy term, based on the original BLP formulation, is given in Figure 3-2 (Schulman and Scire, 1980). Table 3-1 provides the parameters of each line modeled in this demonstration.

L is the average building (line) length (m),
 H_B is the average building height (m),
 W_M is the average line source width (m),
 W_B is the average building width (m),
 δ_x is the average spacing between buildings (m), and
 F' is the average line source buoyancy parameter (m^4/s^3)

where

$$F' = \frac{g L W_M w (T_s - T_a)}{T_s}$$

and

g is the gravitational acceleration (m/s^2),
 w is the exit velocity (m/s),
 T_s is the exit temperature (K), and
 T_a is the ambient air temperature (K)

Figure 3-2. BLP Buoyancy (F') Equation

Table 3-1. BUOYLINE/BLP Line Parameters

Buoyant Line Source	ID	Elev (m)	UTMx (m) nw	UTMy (m) nw	UTMx (m) se	UTMy (m) se
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3	CLBATT1_3	231	595732.52	4461976.88	595922.90	4461762.85
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15	CLBATT13_15	231	595271.42	4462323.03	595452.96	4462119.60
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20	CLBATT19_20	231	595229.60	4462254.53	595393.87	4462069.79
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery	CLBATTB	231	595515.79	4462338.59	595585.53	4462260.73
US STEEL CLAIRTON C Battery	CLBATTC	231	595663.04	4462173.24	595739.93	4462086.93
Buoyant Line Source (cont.)	ID	Avg Bldg (Line) Length (m)	Avg Bldg Ht (m)	Avg Bldg Width (m)	Avg Line Width (m)	Spacing (m)
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3	CLBATT1_3	287.0	8.5	13.7	1.0	0.0
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15	CLBATT13_15	273.0	8.8	14.0	1.0	0.0
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20	CLBATT19_20	247.0	10.5	14.0	1.0	0.0
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery	CLBATTB	106.0	15.1	16.7	1.0	0.0
US STEEL CLAIRTON C Battery	CLBATTC	115.0	15.1	16.7	1.0	0.0
Buoyant Line Source (cont.)	ID	Exit Temp (K)	Amb Temp (K)	Exit Vel (m/s)	Avg Line Buoyancy (m^4/s^3)	BUOYLINE Release Ht (m)
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3	CLBATT1_3	1184.83	284.27	3.05	6520.3	8.5
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15	CLBATT13_15	1184.83	284.27	3.05	6202.2	8.8
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20	CLBATT19_20	1184.83	284.27	3.05	5611.5	10.5
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery	CLBATTB	1184.83	284.27	3.05	2408.2	15.1
US STEEL CLAIRTON C Battery	CLBATTC	1184.83	284.27	3.05	2612.6	15.1

Battery height, length, and width are based on the actual physical dimensions of each battery. Line length is equal to the physical length of the line, while line width is based on an “equivalent” diameter of the various fugitive release points along the line (estimated as an average of 1.0 m). Exit velocity is based on calculated flows for each line (Layland and Mersch, 1985) along with observations of visible fugitive emissions (estimated as an average of 10 ft/s (3.05 m/s) collectively for the line emissions). Note that all values for the line parameters (and emissions) are considered to be constant for each hour, which assumes some “smoothing” for the line buoyancy calculations needed for steady-state modeling.

Ambient temperature is estimated as an average of year-round temperature for the Pittsburgh area (about 52 °F, or 284.27 K). Exit temperatures are based on the fugitive emission temperatures from all processes associated with the coking. The methodology for calculating the exit temperatures by process is described as follows:

- Charging and leaks (topside/door): calculated as the midpoint of the surface temperature (an average of 350 °F for door and top surfaces (Layland and Mersch, 1985)) and the temperature of hot coke 1800 °F (AISE, 1999), for an average of 1075 °F. It is assumed that that leaks are cooled by ambient air quicker than other processes (such as pushing, where the ovens and coke are exposed when the doors are off).
- For pushing (including pre-push, controlled (PEC), and uncontrolled pushing): a temperature of 1800 °F, equal to that of hot coke. The general range of coking is 1650-2000 °F, with a range of 1900-2000 °F for the actual skin of coke inside a coke oven chamber (AISE, 1999). It is assumed that that the 1800 °F temperature inherently includes some immediate heat loss and that pushing retains more heat from the oven and block of coke than other sources (such as leaks).
- For the hot cars (aka travel or quench cars): calculated as the midpoint of the temperature of “resting” coke in the car (1500 °F) (AISE, 1999) and the pushing temperature (1800 °F), for an average of 1650 °F during traveling from pushing to quenching.
- For soaking: calculated as the average of measured temperatures during stack testing (1273 °F) (ATS, 1995).

The calculated temperatures are then weighted by the corresponding fractions of each process to total battery fugitive emissions. For this demonstration, emissions for year 2011 were used (the base year for both the SO₂ and PM_{2.5} SIPs). The percentages of battery fugitive PM₁₀ emissions by process were as follows: charging/leaks (13%), pushing (73%), hot cars (10%), and soaking (4%).

The weighted average exit temperature was calculated as 1673 °F (1184.83 K) for PM₁₀ (used collectively for PM, since PM_{2.5} is a fraction of PM₁₀).⁶

⁶ Using the same methodology for SO₂, the weighted temperature is calculated as 1587 °F. For the SO₂ SIP, a rounded value of 1600 °F was used for exit temperatures.

4 MODEL CONFIGURATION

The model configuration selected for this demonstration was based on the configuration of Allegheny County, PA PM_{2.5} SIP for the 2012 NAAQS (under development at the time of this demonstration). The model design uses a combination of CAMx⁷ for regional and secondary impacts and AERMOD for localized primary impacts for a base year of 2011 (see AERMOD Modeling Protocol for PM_{2.5} (ACHD, 2018)).

The pollutant selected was PM₁₀ (particulate matter, 10 microns or less), primarily due to the availability of monitored data from several sites surrounding the Clairton Plant for year 2011. PM₁₀ may also be a more robust compound for this demonstration than a gaseous pollutant such as SO₂. Monitored PM can remain entrained in the atmosphere for longer periods than a gaseous plume, which can provide a better comparison to steady-state modeled values. Modeled background concentrations are also more specific to the area, using CAMx gridded model results in place of upwind/background monitored data.

While this demonstration is based on PM₁₀ emissions and sources, a similar configuration was used for SO₂ SIP. The localized impacts of both pollutants are primary in nature (see Appendix A) and are attributed to the same sources.

PM and precursor emissions modeled were identical to those contained in the EPA 2011 National Emission Inventory (NEI)⁸ inventory with the following exceptions:

- U. S. Steel Clairton Plant quench tower emissions were recalculated based on emission factors of lb/quench instead of lb/ton-coke, and with all mass from the EPA Method 5 stack test results used for the filterable component.
- Calgon Carbon (a distant source) Cooperite process emissions were revised for NH₃ based on updated stack test results.
- Emissions from small airfields and helipads that were closed as of 2011 were removed from the modeling inventory.

4.1 AERMOD Configuration

The AERMOD modeling system version 18081, including the latest versions of preprocessors and related programs, was used for the local source modeling.

4.1.1 Sources

Based on the design of the CAMx modeling, selected local major sources of primary PM emissions were tracked separately for hourly impacts. This allowed for local source modeling to be performed in combination with CAMx regional results without double-counting (see more in Section 4.2 below). These sources, referred to as local primary material (or “LPM”) sources, are listed below:

- U. S. Steel Mon Valley Works
 - o Clairton Plant
 - o Irvin Plant
 - o Edgar Thomson Plant

⁷ Comprehensive Air Quality Model with extensions photochemical grid model.

⁸ <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-inventories/2011-national-emissions-inventory-nei-data>

- Shenango
- ATI Allegheny Ludlum
- McConway & Torley

The U. S. Steel plants are an integrated steel mill, connected by pipeline and railroads throughout the Mon Valley. The Clairton Plant is the most important source for this demonstration, being the facility with the buoyant battery lines. (No other processes or sources were modeled in a non-regulatory manner.)

The Shenango, ATI Allegheny Ludlum, and McConway & Torley facilities are distant sources for this demonstration, located several miles away from the buoyant lines. They were included in the PM model design as LPM sources due to potential source/receptor impacts in other areas of the county, and they are included in this demonstration only to account for all possible contributions of primary PM.

Only primary filterable and condensable PM₁₀ emissions were modeled. The source inventory used for the AERMOD sources is given in Appendix C.

4.1.2 Settings

AERMOD 18081 (U.S. EPA, 2018a) was run with the following settings:

- Calculate concentration values (CONC)
- Regulatory DEFAULT options:
 - o Includes stack-tip downwash
 - o Accounts for elevated terrain effects
 - o Uses calms processing routine
 - o Uses missing data processing routine
 - o No exponential decay
- RURAL dispersion only (Auer, 1978)
- Pollutant type: OTHER (since specific processing routines were not needed, only hourly impacts)
- Time period: 1-hour averaging, for 8760 total hours for the period (year: 2011)
- Accepts FLAGPOLE receptor heights
- BPIPFRM building downwash parameters for POINT sources (U.S. EPA, 1993)
- No wet or dry depletion/deposition
- Meteorological data can include TEMP substitutions
- Multiple AERMOD runs, post-processed
- Source types:
 - o POINT sources for stacks
 - o VOLUME sources for non-buoyant fugitive sources
 - o AREA sources for pile erosion
 - o BUOYLINE for buoyant lines (BUOYLINE case only)
- HOUREMIS for buoyant line sources (HYBRID case only)
- Haul Road methodology (U.S. EPA, 2012) for road/vehicle emissions
- AERMET settings as listed below (Section 4.1.3)

4.1.3 Meteorology

The AERMOD meteorological preprocessor AERMET 18081 (U.S. EPA, 2018b) was run with the following settings:

- Meteorological year: 2011⁹
- MMIF version 3.4 (Brashers and Emery, 2016)¹⁰ inputs for multiple facility locations
 - o 0.444 km resolution onsite, upper air, and surface characteristics inputs (U. S. Steel facility locations)
 - o 1.33 km resolution MMIF (all other source locations)
- Bulk Richardson low-level delta_T and solar radiation for stable boundary layer
- Low wind option ADJ_U* for stable boundary layer
- 0.0 m/s wind speed threshold, based on MMIF Guidance (U.S. EPA, 2018e)

MMIF was selected for this demonstration as the best available meteorological data, providing site-specific WRF-based data for each source location in the valley.¹¹ For more discussion on the MMIF inputs and configuration, see Appendix D of this document (also the SO₂ SIP (ACHD, 2017)).

4.1.4 Receptors

Monitored data from three PM₁₀ sites were used for comparison to modeled results:

- Lincoln: a middle scale, highest-concentration site, in close proximity to Clairton Plant, or a “1st-tier” zone for primary pollutant impacts in the area
- Liberty: a neighborhood scale, population exposure site, located on the roof of a high school, or a “2nd-tier” zone for primary pollutant impacts in the area
- Glassport¹²: a neighborhood scale, population exposure, located on a similar “2nd-tier” zone hilltop like Liberty, but in a different wind direction

Based on the complex terrain and non-steady state issues discussed in Section 2 (Problem Statement), an “expanded-scale” approach was used for receptors to represent each monitor site in this demonstration (Maranche and Sadar, 2016). From 40 CFR Part 58 Appendix D, for pollutants in general, a “spatial scale of representativeness is described in terms of the physical dimensions of the air parcel nearest to a monitoring site throughout which actual pollutant concentrations are reasonably similar.”

Middle and neighborhood monitor scales for PM₁₀ are summarized as follows:

- ❖ Middle scale: concentrations typical of areas with dimensions ranging from about 100 meters to 0.5 kilometer. Much of the short-term public exposure to PM₁₀ is on this scale or the neighborhood scale, including influences from stationary sources.

⁹ While 3 years of prognostic data are preferred for regulatory applications, only 1 year of data was available based on the PM_{2.5} SIP configuration. ACHD deemed 2011 to be an appropriate year to represent typical meteorological conditions for the area.

¹⁰ Note: the latest version 3.4 was used for this demonstration. The reference is for the most recent publically-available version (3.3).

¹¹ BUOYLINE was also tested with other available meteorological data (airport, local 10 m surface tower), showing the same tendency toward overestimation. Additionally, sodar and other multi-level data were used for evaluation of the MMIF data (see the SO₂ SIP for more details).

¹² The Glassport PM₁₀ site is a different site than the former Glassport SO₂ site, which was located approximately 600 meters to the south in a “1st-tier” zone similar to Lincoln.

- ❖ Neighborhood scale: concentrations within some extended area with dimensions in the 0.5 to 4.0 kilometers range, representing reasonably homogenous conditions for PM₁₀ concentrations as well as land use. Neighborhood scale PM₁₀ sites often represent conditions where people live and work and can also provide larger-scale patterns for models relying on spatially-smoothed emission inputs.

Based on these monitor scales, 500-meter radius polar receptor grids were placed in the area, centered on each actual monitor site location as shown in Figure 4-1 below. The Clairton Plant configuration, located to the south and southwest of the sites, is shown by the gray structures within the yellow property fenceline.

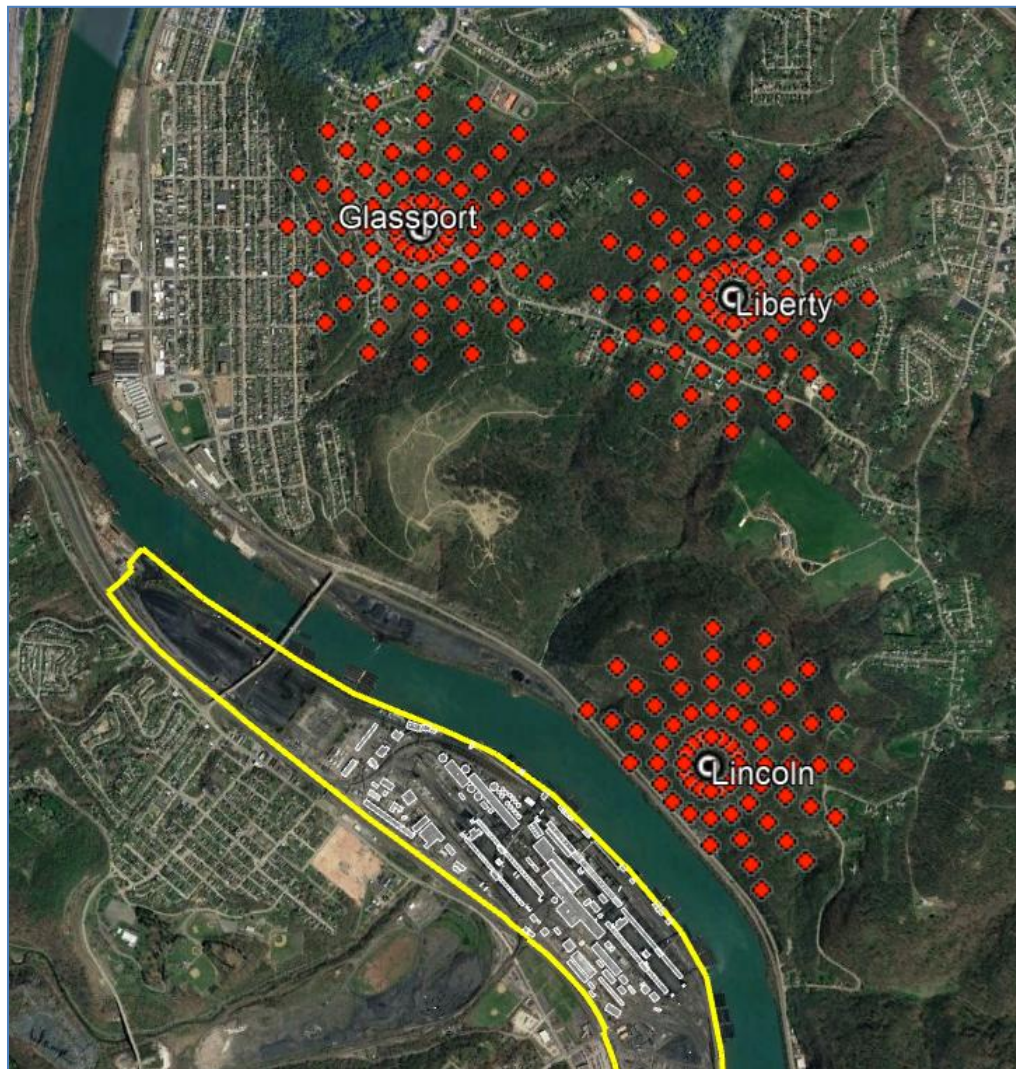


Figure 4-1. Receptors for PM₁₀ Sites at 500-m Radius, in Relation to Clairton Plant

Receptors within 500 meters of Lincoln, but lying over the river and near the Clairton fenceline, were removed from the receptor grid. While these locations can be considered to be ambient air for some modeling applications, for the purposes of this demonstration they are considered to be unsuitable locations for comparison of modeled to monitored data.

While this expanded-scale receptor methodology may be somewhat unconventional for model performance demonstrations, ACHD deemed this method to be appropriate for the area for the following reasons:

- For a proper comparison of steady-state modeling to non-steady state conditions in complex terrain, there is a degree of forgiveness needed for both time and space. AERMOD is designed to produce straight-line concentrations on an hourly basis. In a sense, AERMOD may be too accurate for some non-steady state situations, leading to uncertainties in modeled impact locations.
- Based on PM_{2.5} modeling guidance (U.S. EPA, 2014), an expanded-scale receptor approach is appropriate for localized PM, with several receptors placed near monitors in order to assess predicted concentration gradients. Modeling in the Mon Valley area can lead to large concentration gradients at receptors located only a few hundred meters apart.
- In addition to uncertainty with the model, there is a degree of uncertainty with meteorological data supplied to AERMOD (using both prognostic (MMIF) and measured data inputs). Inaccuracies in wind speeds or directions can lead to large variations in spatial impacts.
- Even with multiple MMIF data sets (and with multiple-level profiles), meteorological parameters are assumed to be constant for each hour from each starting point throughout the complex terrain. High-resolution wind fields (such as with a Lagrangian puff or computational fluid dynamic (CFD) model) may be more appropriate for this situation. (AERMOD with MMIF meteorology was chosen as the best-available regulatory approach at this time.)
- Merged plumes may be physically larger in real-life than modeled, especially in extremely stagnant conditions with elevated pollutant periods (lasting longer than an hour). A larger receptor grid can help to account for more wide-spread impacts near the monitor. (On this note, the use of BUOYLINE likely causes plumes that are too large within the river valley; the use of the expanded-scale receptor grids helps with the overall understanding of the modeled impacts in space.)

Coinciding with the expanded-scale receptor approach, a maximum-exposure basis was also used for the comparison of modeled to monitored data for each site. The highest hourly modeled concentration from any receptor in the expanded-scale grid was used as the hourly localized impact for each site, and corresponding 3-hour and 24-hour averages were based on composite averages of the maximum hourly concentrations.

The AERMOD terrain preprocessor AERMAP version 18081 (U.S. EPA, 2018c) was run with the following settings to generate the receptor grids:

- Domain
 - SW corner: 590000.0, 4457900.0
 - NE corner: 602100.0, 4469700.0
 - UTM zone 17, NAD83 datum
- Elevations based on 10 m resolution USGS NED data
- Total of 230 receptors (Lincoln: 68, Liberty: 81, Glassport: 81)

4.2 CAMx Configuration

The CAMx modeling used for this demonstration was configured with tracking for specific source groups, allowing for the apportionment of regional (wide-scale) and local primary contributions. The CAMx results used in combination with the AERMOD LPM results included emissions from all sources and sectors, for PM and all precursors, except for PM₁₀ from the LPM sources given in Section 4.1. These “non-LPM” impacts from CAMx are essentially PM regional background for the area, without the localized primary excess.

4.2.1 Settings

CAMx version 6.30 (Ramboll Environ, 2016a) was run with the following settings:

- Modeled year: 2011
- Weather Research and Forecasting (WRF)¹³ version 3.7.1 mesoscale meteorological inputs
- 36/12/4/1.33 km resolution nested grid structure
 - o 1.33 km domain focused on Allegheny County
 - o Additional 444 m resolution WRF grid (for MMIF only, at U. S. Steel locations)
- Particulate Source Appointment Technology (PSAT) for source group tracking
- Emissions based on 2011 MARAMA Alpha2¹⁴ and NEI v6.2 Modeling Platform¹⁵
- Emissions modeling based on the Sparse Matrix Operator Kernel Emissions (SMOKE) modeling system¹⁶

More information can be found in the WRF and CAMx PM_{2.5} modeling protocols and model performance evaluations (Ramboll Environ, 2016b; 2016c; 2017a; 2017b; 2018).

4.2.2 Combination of Impacts

Hourly impacts (for total regional PM₁₀, primary and secondary) from specific CAMx grid cells were combined with the hourly local AERMOD impacts for each model case and monitor location (expanded-scale receptor basis), paired in time. The CAMx grid cell corresponding to each monitor site was used for the regional (non-LPM) component. Figure 4-2 shows the numbered CAMx 1.33 km resolution grid cells¹⁷ containing or surrounding each monitor location.

¹³ <https://www.mmm.ucar.edu/weather-research-and-forecasting-model>

¹⁴ <http://www.marama.org/technical-center/emissions-inventory/2011-inventory-and-projections>

¹⁵ <https://www.epa.gov/air-emissions-modeling/2011-version-6-air-emissions-modeling-platforms>

¹⁶ <https://www.cmascenter.org/smoke/>

¹⁷ CAMx grid cells were numbered according to geographic x-y coordinates used by the model.

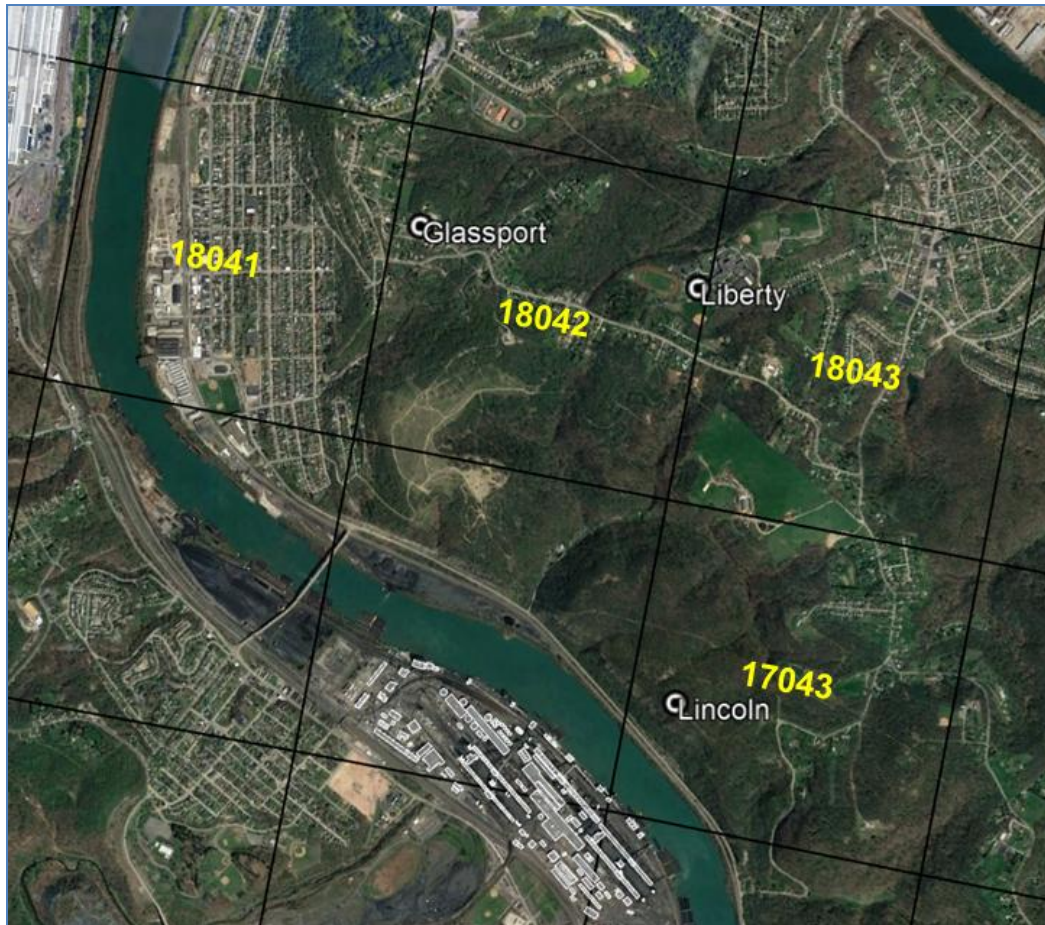


Figure 4-2. Numbered CAMx Grid Cells, 1.33 km Resolution

For the Lincoln monitor, since most receptors fall within the 17043 grid cell, hourly CAMx impacts from the 17043 cell were used in combination with the hourly AERMOD impacts. For the Liberty and Glassport sites, which both fall near the borders of CAMx grid cells, hourly averages of different grid cells were used in combination with AERMOD. (For Liberty, the hourly average of cells 18042 and 18043 was used; for Glassport, the hourly average of cells 18041 and 18042 was used.)

5 EVALUATION OF RESULTS

According to Section 3.2.2(b)(2) of the Guideline, an alternative modeling approach may be approvable if “a statistical performance evaluation has been conducted using measured air quality data and the results of that evaluation indicate the alternative model performs better for the given application than a comparable model.” This section provides the model evaluation methodologies and results for the BLP/AERMOD hybrid approach compared to the preferred technique (BUOYLINE) and other methodologies.

5.1 Performance Evaluation Methodologies

Model performance is based on analysis of the modeled predictions for each case against available measurements at surrounding air quality monitors. Statistical measures and methods used in this analysis are similar to the techniques recommended by EPA and used in the evaluation of other model demonstrations (U.S. EPA, 2014; ENVIRON, 2012; ADEQ, 2018).

A comprehensive, multi-layered approach to model performance can include up to four components, viewed conceptually as follows:

- Operational: tests the ability of the model to estimate concentrations. This evaluation examines whether the measurements are properly represented by the model predictions but does not necessarily ensure that the model is getting “the right answer for the right reason”;
- Diagnostic (or scientific): tests the ability of the model to get the right answer for the right reason;
- Mechanistic (or dynamic): tests the ability of the model to predict the response of concentrations to changes in variables such as emissions and meteorology; and
- Probabilistic: takes into account the uncertainties associated with model predictions and observations.

The operational component was the focus of the performance evaluation, while elements of the other components are also included in this demonstration. Table 5-1 lists a core set of statistical performance measures that can be used to evaluate model performance. Following Table 5-1 are additional statistical metrics used for the model evaluations, including a description of the composite performance measure (CPM) and model comparison measure (MCM) that can be used for direct comparison between models (U.S. EPA, 1992; Cox and Tikvart, 1990).

Table 5-1. Core Statistical Measures for Air Quality Model Evaluation

Statistical Measure	Mathematical Expression	Notes
Mean Bias (MB)	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_1^n (M - O)$	Reported as concentration (e.g., $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$)
Mean (Gross) Error (ME)	$\frac{1}{n} \sum_1^n M - O $	Reported as concentration, absolute values
Root Mean Square Error (RMSE)	$\sqrt{\frac{\sum_1^n (M - O)^2}{n}}$	Reported as concentration
Normalized Mean Bias (NMB)	$\frac{\sum_1^n (M - O)}{\sum_1^n (O)}$	Unitless
Normalized Mean Error (NME)	$\frac{\sum_1^n M - O }{\sum_1^n (O)}$	Unitless, absolute values
(Mean) Fractional Bias (FB)	$\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\sum_1^n (M - O)}{\sum_1^n \left(\frac{(M + O)}{2} \right)} \right)$	Unitless
(Mean) Fractional Error (FE)	$\frac{1}{n} \left(\frac{\sum_1^n M - O }{\sum_1^n \left(\frac{(M + O)}{2} \right)} \right)$	Unitless, absolute values
Standard Deviation (σ)	$\sqrt{\frac{1}{n} \sum_1^n (X - \bar{X})^2}$	Reported as concentration \bar{X} = arithmetic average
Correlation Coefficient (r)	$\frac{1}{(n - 1)} \sum_1^n \left(\left(\frac{O - \bar{O}}{\sigma_o} \right) * \left(\frac{M - \bar{M}}{\sigma_m} \right) \right)$	Unitless \bar{M}, \bar{O} = arithmetic averages

M = modeled (predicted) concentration at each time/location (1 through n)
 O = observed (monitored) concentration at each time/location (1 through n)
 X = modeled or observed concentration at each time/location (1 through n)
 n = number of paired concentrations

Additional metrics used in the evaluation are described below.

Fractional factor of two (FF2): the ratio of the number of modeled concentrations within a factor of two of observed concentrations compared to the total number of modeled concentrations.

Geometric correlation coefficient (r_g): standard correlation coefficient computed using the natural log of the modeled and measured concentrations, calculated in equation (1):

$$r_g = \frac{\sum (\ln(x) - \overline{\ln(x)}) (\ln(y) - \overline{\ln(y)})}{\sqrt{\sum (\ln(x) - \overline{\ln(x)})^2} \sqrt{\sum (\ln(y) - \overline{\ln(y)})^2}} \quad (1)$$

Geometric mean (μ_g): the n^{th} root of the product of n numbers, calculated in equation (2). The geometric mean is used to evaluate a general expected value with dampened outlier influence.

$$\mu_g = \left(\prod_{i=1}^n c_i \right)^{1/n} \quad (2)$$

Geometric mean variance (VG): a measure of the precision of the dataset. A perfect model would result in $VG = 1$. VG is calculated in equation (3), where c_o and c_p are the observed and predicted concentrations, respectively:

$$VG = e^{\left(\overline{\left(\ln\left(\frac{c_o}{c_p}\right)} \right)^2} \right)} \quad (3)$$

Robust highest concentration (RHC): a comparison of modeled and observed concentrations at upper end of a frequency distribution, calculated using equation (4):

$$RHC = c_n + (\bar{c} - c_n) \ln\left(\frac{3n-1}{2}\right) \quad (4)$$

where c_n is the n^{th} highest concentration and \bar{c} is the average of the $(n-1)$ highest concentrations, and n is set to 26 as a threshold value

Composite performance measure (CPM): a single representative value for each model case, based on the calculation of both scientific and operational components using statistics from different averaging periods (1-hour, 3-hour, and 24-hour), meteorological conditions, and site locations. No model cases were screened out from CPM for this demonstration.

CPM is calculated on a network-wide basis, with the scientific component based on an average bias of all sites and meteorological scenarios on a 1-hour basis and the operational component based on peak network bias on 3-hour and 24-hour bases. The components are combined by averaging the scientific and operational components, with the operational component having more weight than the scientific component since it includes two averaging periods.

The scientific component of CPM assesses network-wide 1-hour concentrations during six specific meteorological conditions, as combinations of unstable, neutral, or stable conditions and wind speeds

above or below 2.0 m/s.¹⁸ For each model case, meteorological condition, and site location, the RHC is calculated for both observed and modeled data using equation (4). The absolute fractional bias (AFB) between the modeled and measured RHC is then calculated using equation (5):

$$AFB = \left| 2 \cdot \frac{(RHC_{measured} - RHC_{modeled})}{(RHC_{measured} + RHC_{modeled})} \right| \quad (5)$$

The operational component of CPM evaluates the peak 3-hour and 24-hour averages, independent of meteorology or spatial location. The absolute fractional bias between measured and modeled RHC is calculated in a similar manner as the scientific component, except that the values are on a network-wide maximum basis. For each model case (BUOYLINE, HYBRID, etc.), the maximum observation-based RHC from all three monitor locations and the maximum model-based RHC from all three locations is used to compute the AFB, calculated separately for the 3-hour and 24-hour bases.

CPM then combines the 1-hour, 3-hour, and 24-hour absolute fractional biases for both the scientific and operational components, for each model case, as shown in equation (6).

$$CPM = \frac{(average(AFB(i,j)) + AFB(3) + AFB(24))}{3} \quad (6)$$

where AFB(i,j) is the absolute fractional bias for each meteorological condition and site (total of 18), AFB(3) is the absolute fractional bias for 3-hour averages (network-wide maximum basis), and AFB(24) is the absolute fractional bias for 24-hour averages (network-wide maximum basis)

CPM is lowest when there is a good agreement between measured and modeled RHC values. Comparing the magnitudes of the CPM values from different models using the same observational data provides insight into the model performance of each dispersion model in a relative sense.

A bootstrapping statistical technique was used to resample the observed and modeled data in 3-day blocks 1000 separate times in order to estimate the 95th percentile confidence intervals from standard deviations across the bootstrap iterations. Observed and modeled data from all three sites were used to estimate the CPM for each bootstrap.

Model comparison measure (MCM): a single representative value, calculated as the difference of the CPM values from one model case to another, along with confidence intervals similar to CPM. For four different model cases, there are a total of six comparisons (BUOYLINE minus HYBRID, HYBRID minus POINT, etc.) that can be generated. A positive value for MCM indicates that the first model case is inferior to the second model case (i.e., a higher CPM minus a lower CPM).

Additionally, if the confidence intervals do not span zero for a MCM, the model comparison is statistically significant. Otherwise, if the confidence intervals span zero, the model comparison is determined to be statistically insignificant, regardless of a negative or positive MCM value.

¹⁸ For the meteorological conditions, data from the Clairton 444 m resolution MMIF were used. While the AERMOD demonstration also incorporated MMIF data sets from the other major source locations, the Clairton data was deemed to be most important for the buoyant line methodology comparisons and therefore used for CPM. The wind speed condition of below or above 2.0 m/s was based on the average surface reference wind speeds in the Clairton MMIF data.

Confidence intervals for MCM were calculated on a simultaneous basis by first calculating differences in the bootstrapped CPM results (1000 iterations) for different model case pairings along with a standard deviation across all of the bootstrapped model case differences. The bootstrapped differences by model pair were then subtracted from the non-bootstrapped MCM values (CPM of one model case minus CPM of another model case) and divided by the standard deviation. The confidence intervals were then calculated as the 95th percentile of the above values for each model case pair.

Graphical displays also facilitate quantitative and qualitative comparisons between predictions and measurements. Graphical displays can include the following:

- Quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plots: a series of ranked pairings of predicted and observed concentration, where any rank of the predicted concentration is plotted against the same ranking of the observed concentration. Q-Q plots are used to evaluate a model's ability to represent the frequency distribution of the observed concentrations.
- Time series and scatter plots: concentrations matched in time for each monitoring location. Time series plots are helpful to understand the response of the model during specific measured time periods. Scatter plots show the correlation during all time periods between predicted and observed.
- Temporal distribution plots: concentrations shown by averages over selected time periods, such as hour of the day (diurnal), month, season, etc. Temporal plots show average patterns in time for groups of concentrations instead of for each concentration.
- Goal plots: provides a visual display of statistical metrics such as bias and error along with respective goals or criteria. For example, model results showing the least bias and/or error (within a box, or "goal") are the best performing cases.

5.2 Quantile-Quantile Plots by Site

Quantile-quantile (Q-Q) plots for each site and buoyant line methodology are given in Figures 5-1 through 5-9 below, by three different time-averaging periods: 1-hour (hourly), 3-hour, and 24-hour (daily). (Note: 3-hour and 24-hour averages are block averages, not rolling averages of any available period.)

For hours with missing monitored data (there are no missing periods from the modeled results), the monitored and modeled concentrations are first sorted on a time-paired basis, then hours with missing data were deleted. This excludes periods of unknown observed concentrations and also ensures the same number of samples for the comparisons.

Discussion of the results is given after the 24-hour Q-Q plot for each site. The 1:1 line is indicated by the solid diagonal line at 45° orientation, indicating a perfect relationship on a quantile-quantile basis, with the factor-of-two (over- or underprediction) lines indicated by the dotted lines. (Additional Q-Q plots by individual site/case are given in Appendix F of this document.)

5.2.1 Lincoln Q-Q Plots

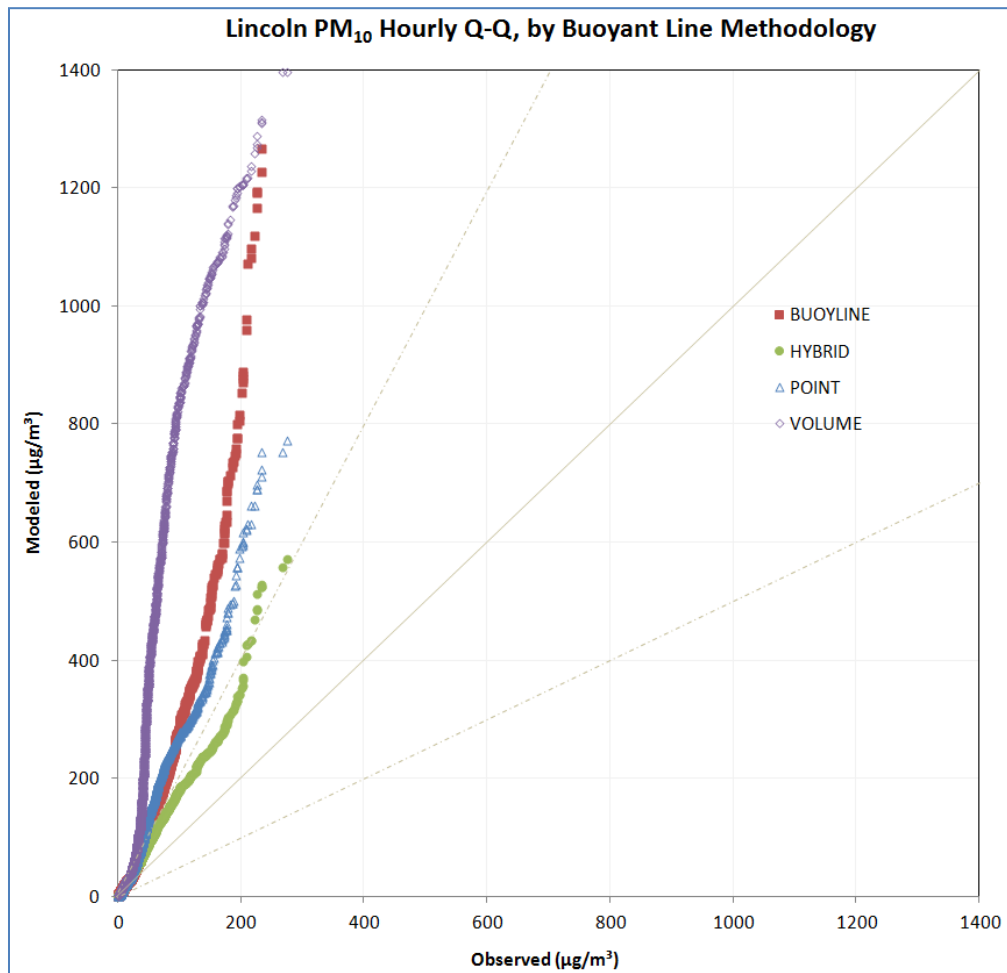


Figure 5-1. Lincoln 1-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

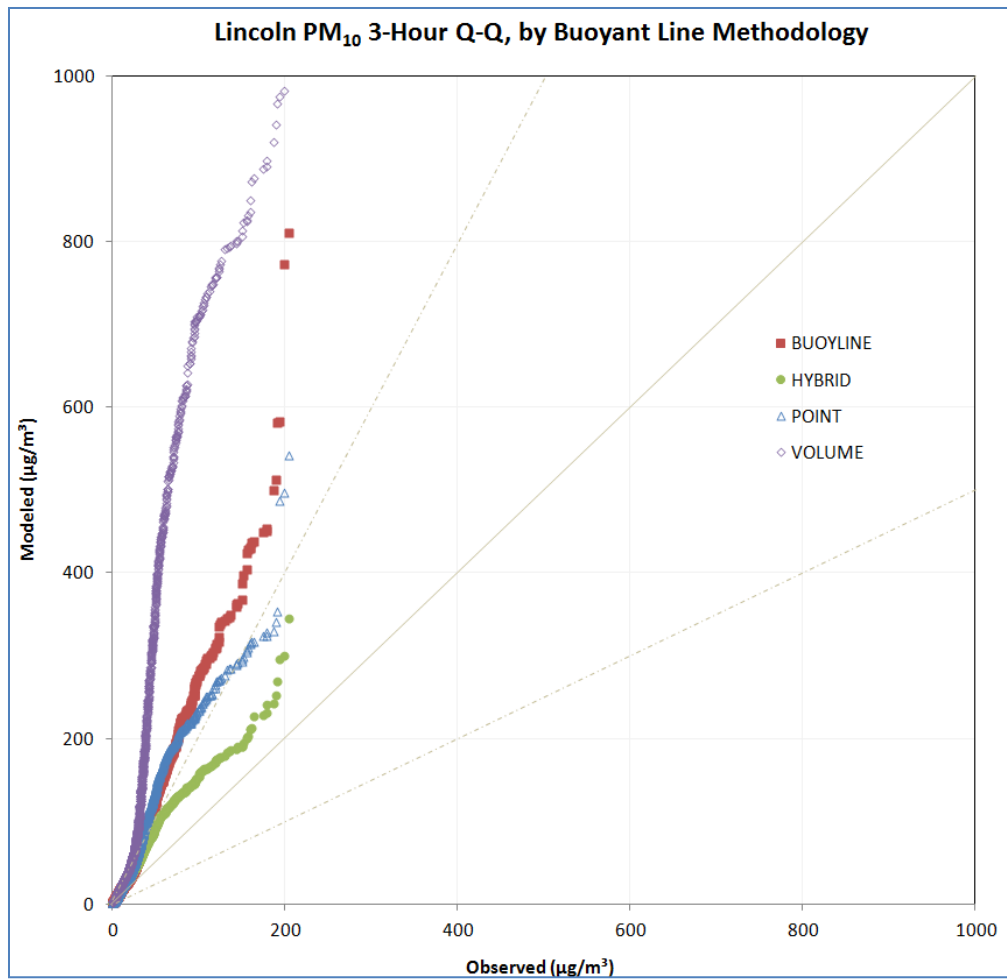


Figure 5-2. Lincoln 3-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

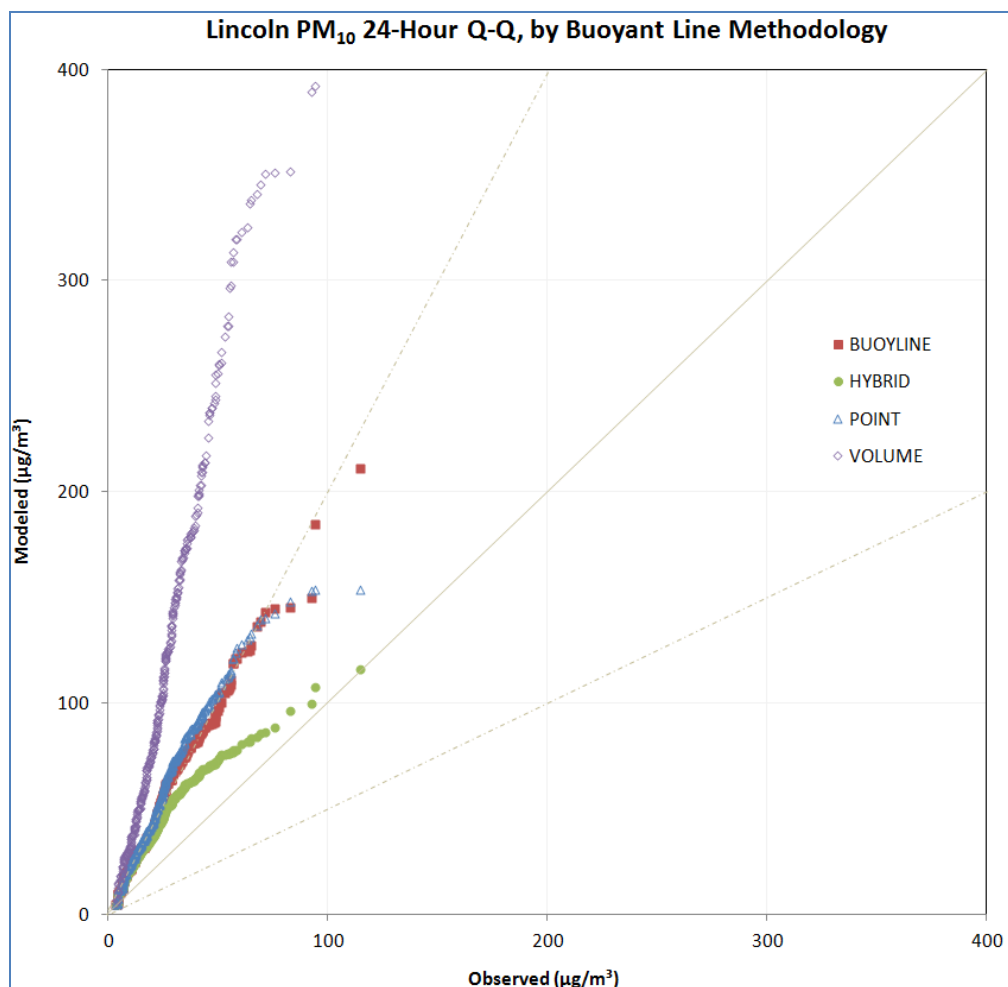


Figure 5-3. Lincoln 24-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

Overestimation is evident at Lincoln on an hourly basis, even with the hybrid case, likely due to the extreme near-field exposure of the site along with the use of the expanded-scale receptor grid. This may indicate that the expanded-scale approach is including too much of the area around the Lincoln site at middle scale. There may also be some overestimations due to all sources, including non-buoyant low-level volume and area sources such as road dust, coal/coke material handling, etc.

Overall, the hybrid case is the only case that stays consistently within a factor-of-two of the observations for all time periods, with the best results (closest to the 1:1 line) seen on a 24-hour basis. The volume source case is the worst performing case overall, with large overpredictions even on a 24-hour basis. This might be expected, based on the low release heights and lack of buoyancy associated with traditional non-buoyant volume sources. The point source case approximates the BUOYLINE method on a 24-hour basis.

5.2.2 Liberty Q-Q Plots

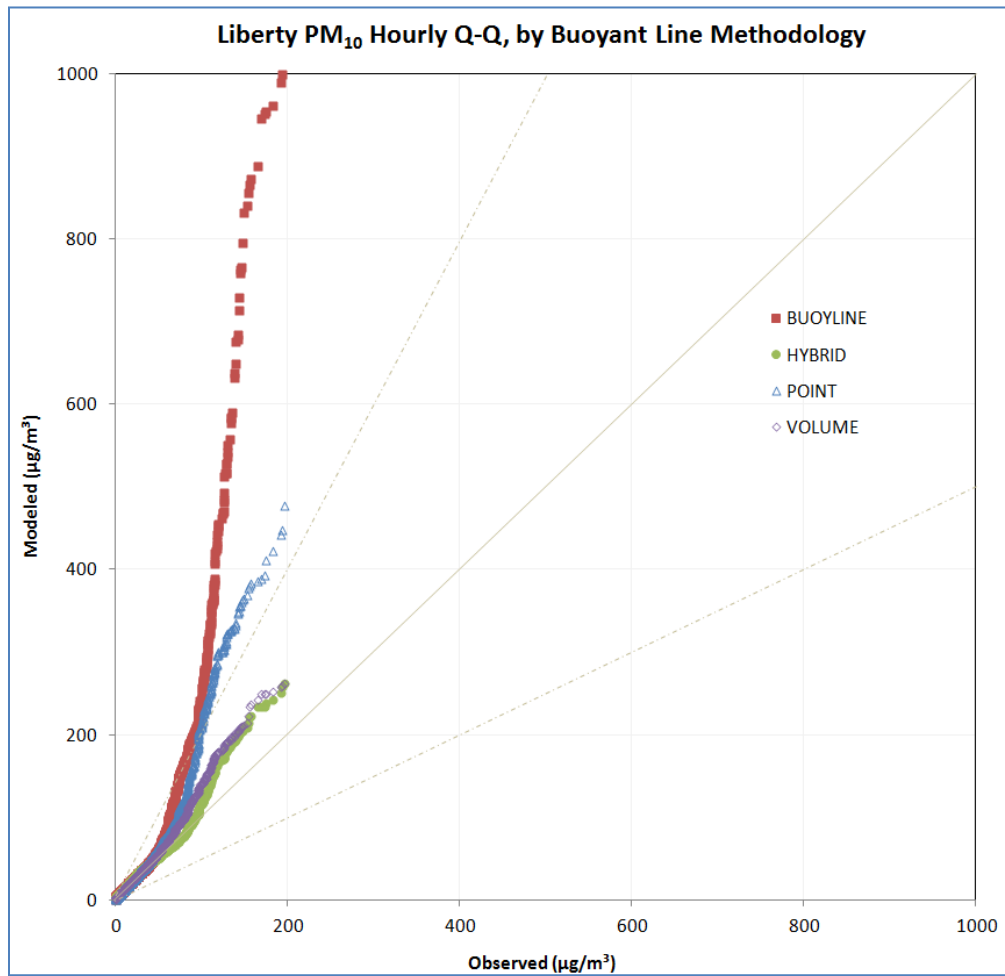


Figure 5-4. Liberty 1-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

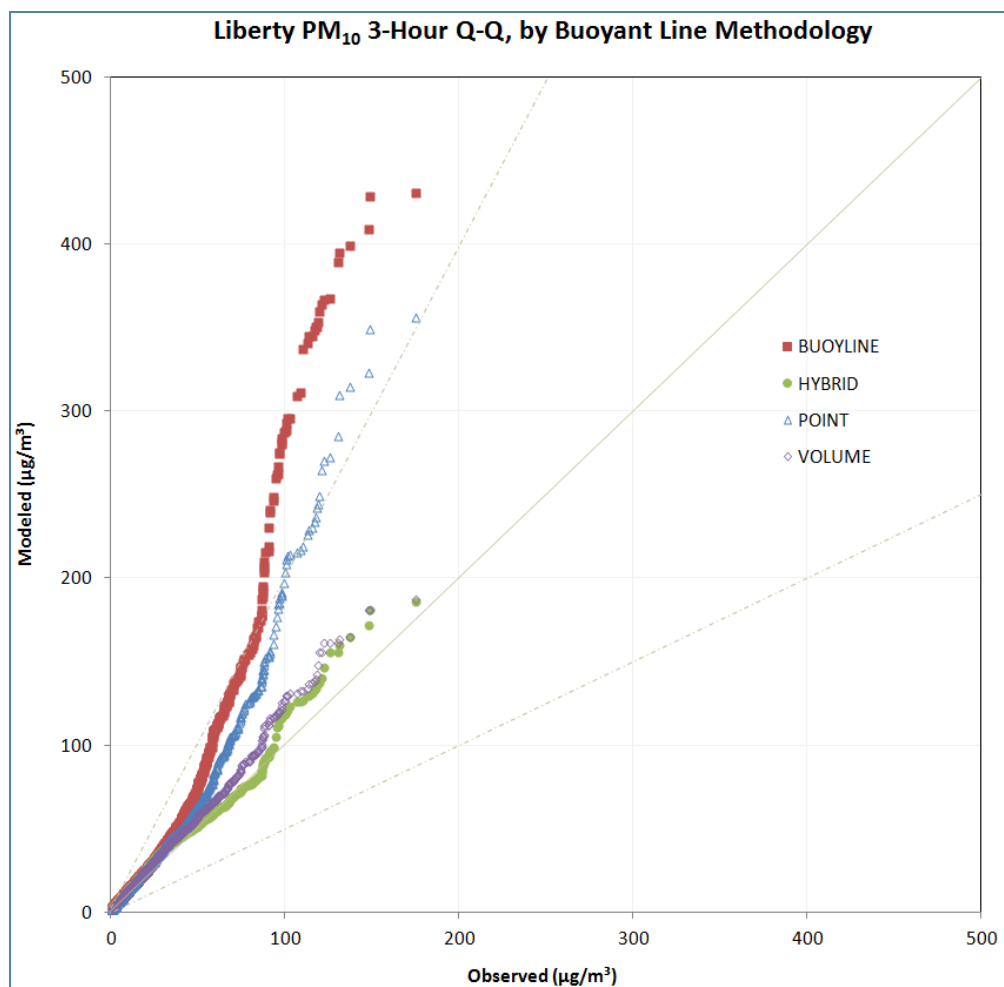


Figure 5-5. Liberty 3-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

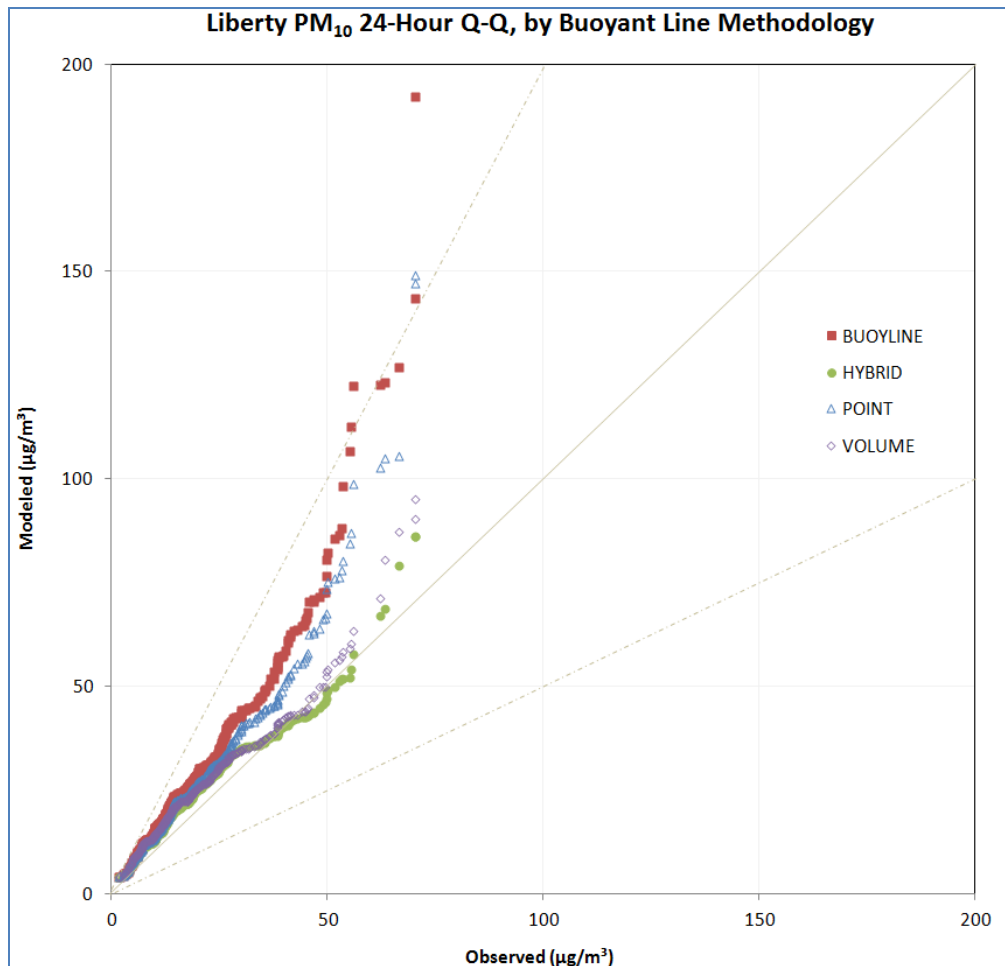


Figure 5-6. Liberty 24-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

The hybrid and volume cases show the best performance at Liberty for all time periods. However, due to the poor performance of the volume source method at Lincoln (a more source-oriented site), the volume source method is inappropriate for the entire modeling domain. The differences between Liberty and Lincoln also indicate the presence of significant concentration gradients throughout the modeled domain and the importance of examination of all possible locations for performance.

From a regulatory standpoint, Liberty is the most important of the three sites, since it has both SO₂ and PM_{2.5} monitors that are showing nonattainment. (All sites tested have shown monitored attainment of PM₁₀ for several years.)

5.2.3 Glassport Q-Q Plots

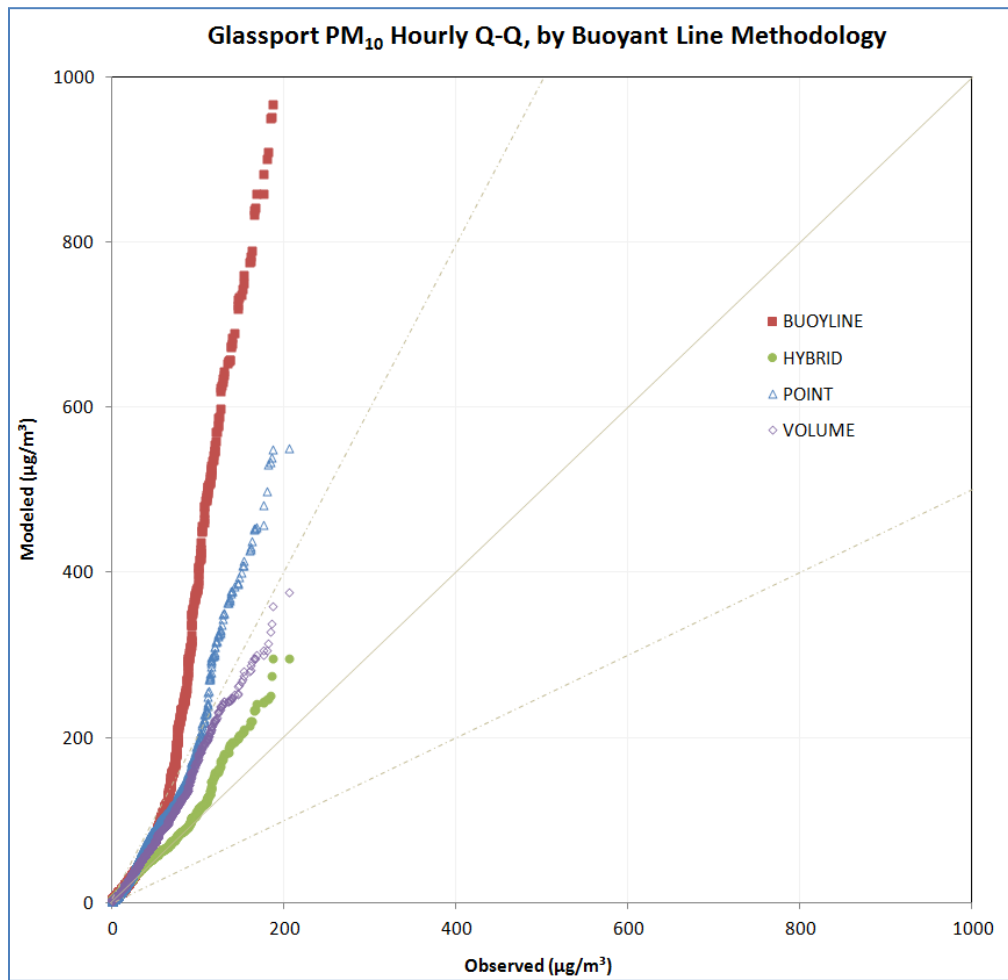


Figure 5-7. Glassport 1-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

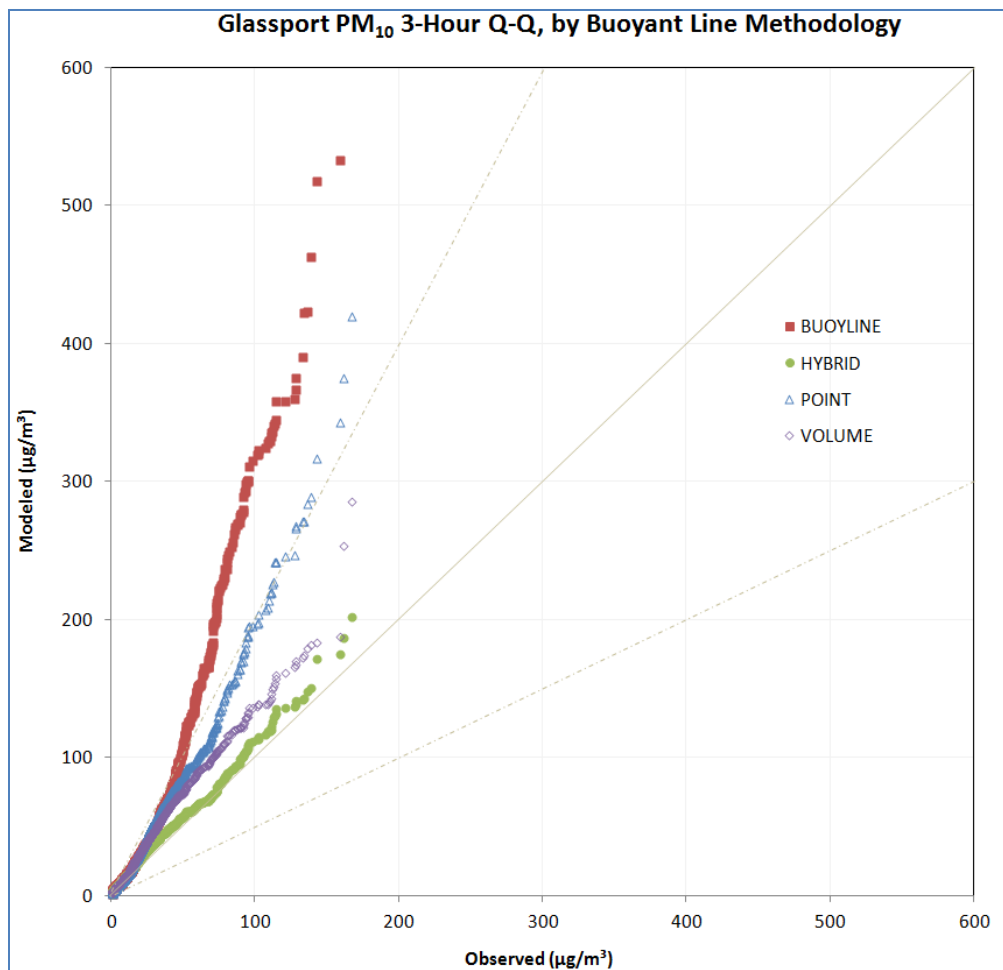


Figure 5-8. Glassport 3-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

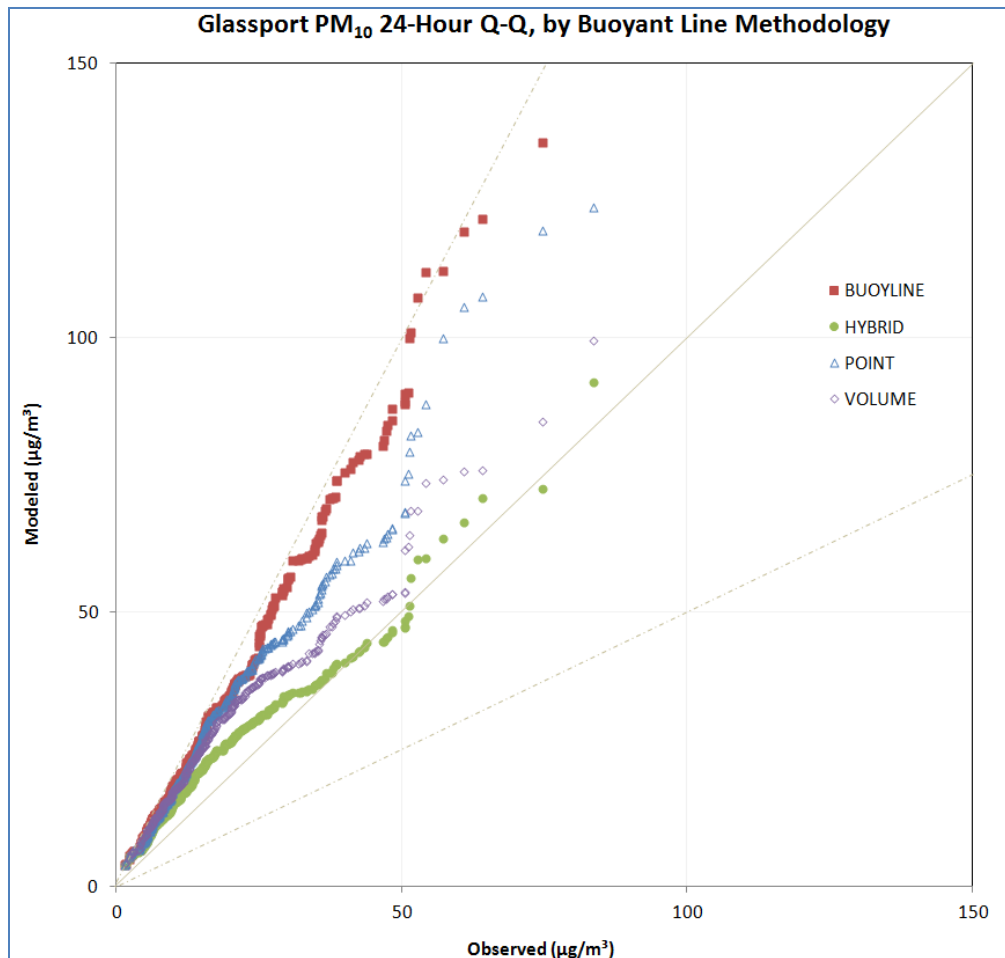


Figure 5-9. Glassport 24-Hour Quantile-Quantile Plot

Glassport shows results that are comparable to Liberty, but without the volume case showing similar results to the hybrid case. Glassport is the furthest away from the Clairton Plant, which lessens the impacts for some low-level sources (compare to Lincoln volume case).

The overall results from the Q-Q plots for each buoyant line case can be summarized as follows:

- BUOYLINE: overpredicts at locations/time periods
- HYBRID: best predictions compared to observed for all locations/periods
- POINT: overpredicts at all locations/periods, but with less overprediction than BUOYLINE
- VOLUME: overpredicts at sites closest to source, while showing reasonable results at some distance from source

5.3 Diurnal Plots

Figures 5-10 through 5-12 show the hourly average (diurnal) behavior of observed and modeled concentrations by buoyant line case for each site. Discussion of the results is given after Figure 5-12.

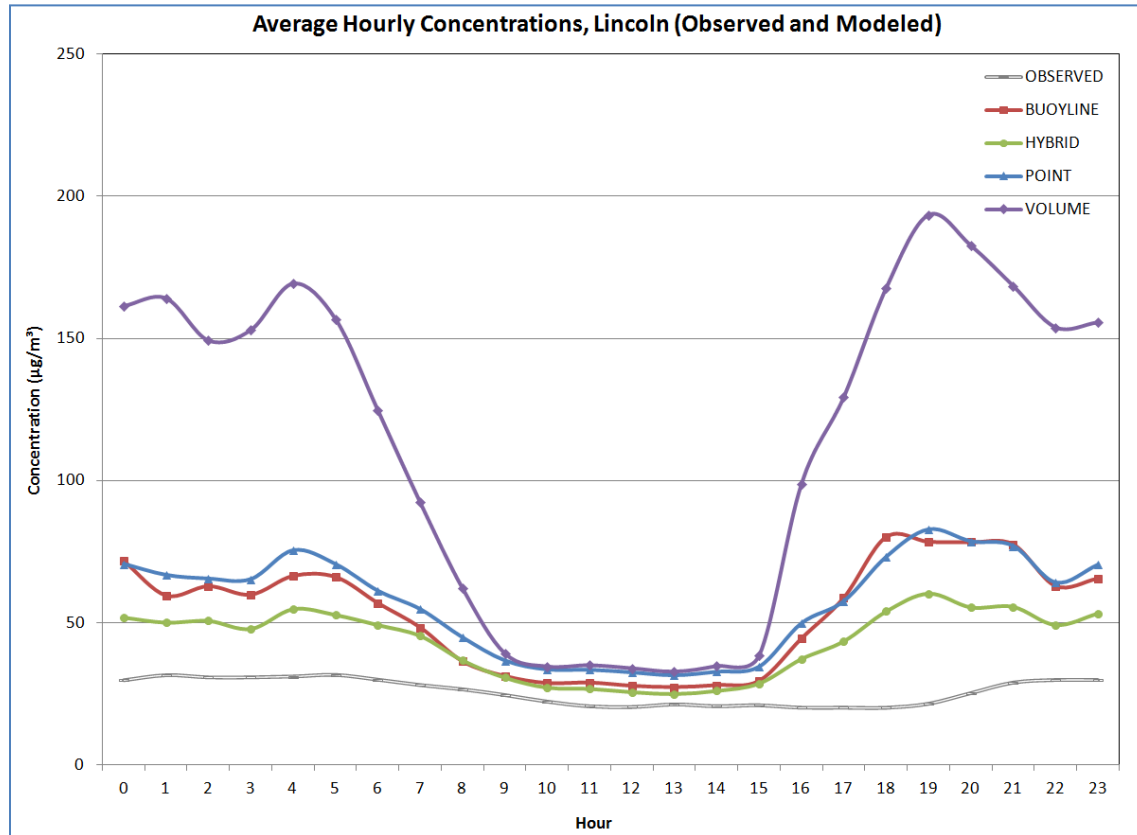


Figure 5-10. Hourly Averages, Modeled and Observed – Lincoln

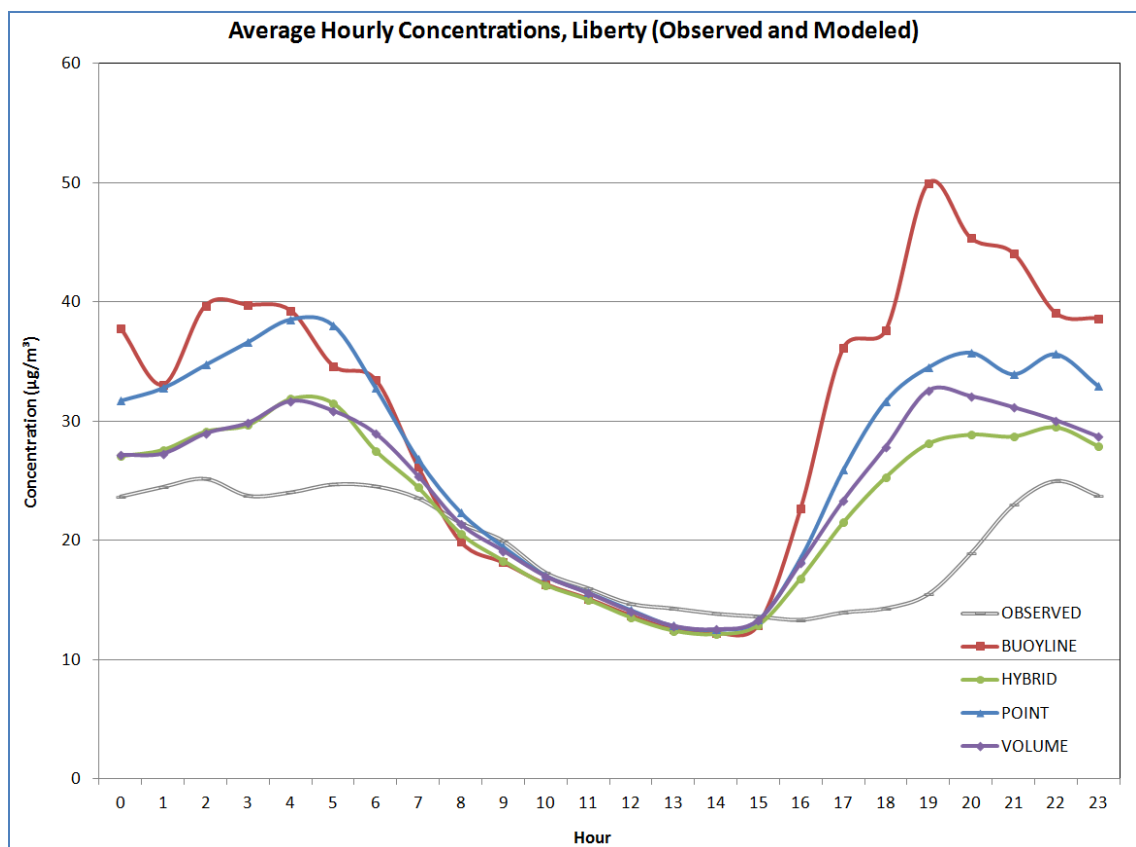


Figure 5-11. Hourly Averages, Modeled and Observed – Liberty

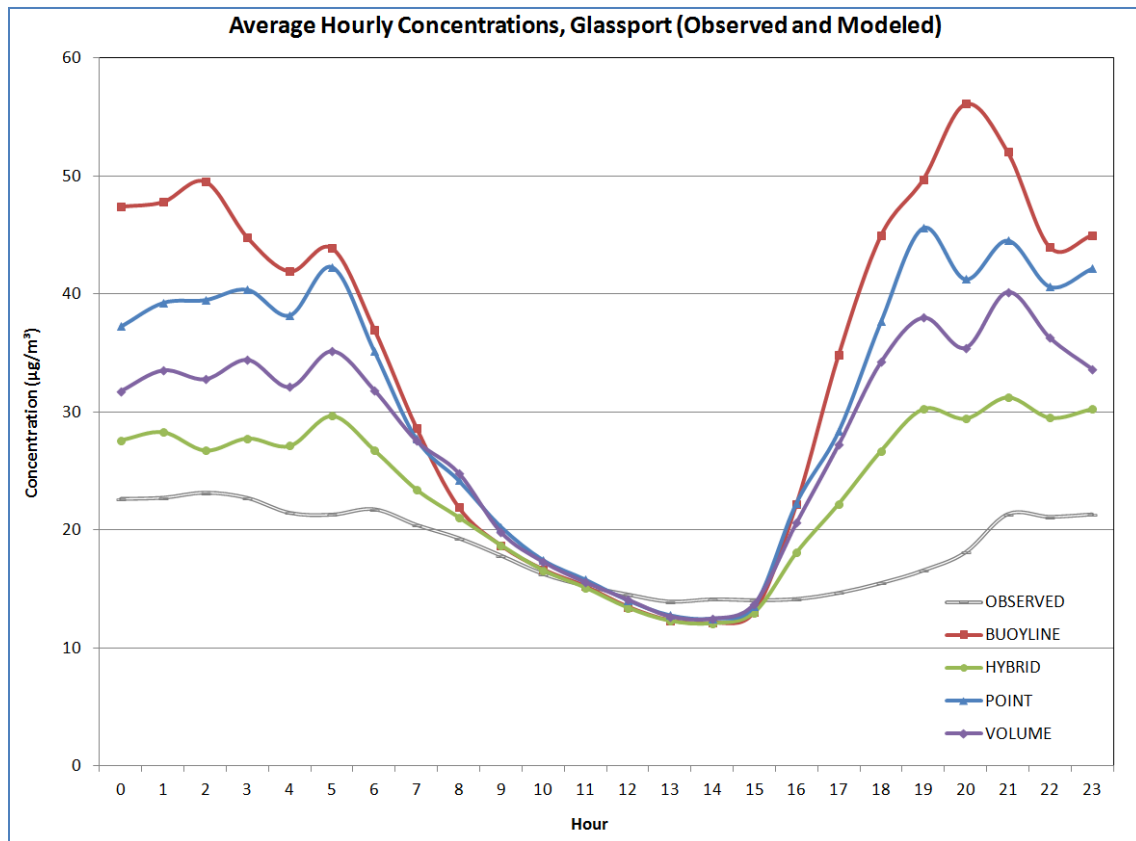


Figure 5-12. Hourly Averages, Modeled and Observed – Glassport

Figure 5-10 through 5-12 show that all model cases produce the same diurnal pattern of highest concentrations during nighttime stable conditions. The hybrid case shows the best averages for each site, with values closest to observed, with some overprediction. BUOYLINE shows the largest overpredictions compared to modeled at Liberty and Glassport, while the volume case shows the largest overpredictions at Lincoln.

5.4 Statistical Results by Site

Tables 5-2 through 5-4 provide statistical results for the different buoyant line methodologies for each site. A discussion of the results is included after Table 5-4.

Table 5-2. Statistical Results for Lincoln

Hourly PM10 at Lincoln					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	25.68	53.13	43.32	56.79	114.68
Mean Bias	--	27.45	17.65	31.12	89.01
Mean Error	--	39.37	28.74	41.35	97.64
Root Mean Square Error	--	94.90	52.46	79.49	220.77
Normalized Mean Bias	--	1.07	0.69	1.21	3.47
Normalized Mean Error	--	1.53	1.12	1.61	3.80
Fractional Bias	--	0.39	0.40	0.49	0.65
Fractional Error	--	0.73	0.69	0.77	0.87
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.11	0.15	0.16	0.13
Factor of Two	--	0.51	0.54	0.48	0.44
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.15	0.20	0.17	0.11
Geometric Mean	17.85	29.70	29.02	33.27	45.04
Geometric Mean Variance	--	3.91	3.10	4.40	12.30
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	269	1711	663	916	1387

N (Number of
Data Points)
8535

3-Hour PM10 at Lincoln					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	25.68	53.34	43.47	56.98	115.30
Mean Bias	--	27.66	17.78	31.30	89.62
Mean Error	--	37.01	26.76	38.95	95.83
Root Mean Square Error	--	71.67	43.28	65.88	188.95
Normalized Mean Bias	--	1.08	0.69	1.22	3.49
Normalized Mean Error	--	1.44	1.04	1.52	3.73
Fractional Bias	--	0.46	0.44	0.55	0.75
Fractional Error	--	0.72	0.67	0.76	0.90
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.17	0.21	0.22	0.17
Factor of Two	--	0.53	0.55	0.49	0.42
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.19	0.24	0.21	0.12
Geometric Mean	18.64	33.08	31.36	36.74	52.89
Geometric Mean Variance	--	3.51	2.66	3.81	12.79
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	247	699	320	451	1035

N (Number of
Data Points)
2823

Daily PM10 at Lincoln					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	25.62	53.03	43.17	56.61	114.82
Mean Bias	--	27.41	17.55	31.00	89.20
Mean Error	--	30.91	21.60	33.38	90.41
Root Mean Square Error	--	42.30	28.42	44.22	122.63
Normalized Mean Bias	--	1.07	0.69	1.21	3.48
Normalized Mean Error	--	1.21	0.84	1.30	3.53
Fractional Bias	--	0.63	0.52	0.69	1.07
Fractional Error	--	0.72	0.62	0.75	1.10
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.23	0.28	0.29	0.21
Factor of Two	--	0.47	0.58	0.42	0.22
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.17	0.25	0.23	0.09
Geometric Mean	21.01	43.49	37.53	46.78	84.61
Geometric Mean Variance	--	2.85	2.05	3.00	15.45
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	98	187	104	183	473

N (Number of
Data Points)
354

Table 5-3. Statistical Results for Liberty

Hourly PM10 at Liberty					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	19.70	29.98	23.22	27.07	24.18
Mean Bias	--	10.28	3.52	7.37	4.48
Mean Error	--	21.32	13.97	17.85	15.31
Root Mean Square Error	--	64.20	24.28	38.64	27.73
Normalized Mean Bias	--	0.52	0.18	0.37	0.23
Normalized Mean Error	--	1.08	0.71	0.91	0.78
Fractional Bias	--	0.20	0.20	0.23	0.21
Fractional Error	--	0.64	0.62	0.64	0.63
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.19	0.42	0.34	0.35
Factor of Two	--	0.59	0.60	0.58	0.59
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.21	0.28	0.25	0.24
Geometric Mean	12.95	17.02	16.57	17.27	16.85
Geometric Mean Variance	--	2.80	2.26	2.55	2.43
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	208	1390	278	487	289

N (Number of
Data Points)
8694

3-Hour PM10 at Liberty					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	19.74	30.08	23.28	27.14	24.24
Mean Bias	--	10.33	3.54	7.40	4.49
Mean Error	--	19.67	12.47	16.21	13.72
Root Mean Square Error	--	45.07	19.95	31.29	22.59
Normalized Mean Bias	--	0.52	0.18	0.37	0.23
Normalized Mean Error	--	1.00	0.63	0.82	0.69
Fractional Bias	--	0.23	0.20	0.24	0.22
Fractional Error	--	0.61	0.56	0.59	0.58
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.28	0.51	0.43	0.44
Factor of Two	--	0.62	0.64	0.61	0.63
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.25	0.36	0.32	0.31
Geometric Mean	13.78	18.45	17.26	18.30	17.76
Geometric Mean Variance	--	2.38	1.81	2.04	1.95
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	168	505	193	386	199

N (Number of
Data Points)
2880

Daily PM10 at Liberty					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	19.69	29.90	23.18	27.01	24.13
Mean Bias	--	10.21	3.49	7.32	4.44
Mean Error	--	14.73	8.56	11.50	9.35
Root Mean Square Error	--	22.55	11.41	17.61	12.66
Normalized Mean Bias	--	0.52	0.18	0.37	0.23
Normalized Mean Error	--	0.75	0.43	0.58	0.47
Fractional Bias	--	0.36	0.21	0.31	0.25
Fractional Error	--	0.55	0.42	0.47	0.44
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.50	0.66	0.58	0.61
Factor of Two	--	0.63	0.79	0.72	0.76
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.30	0.49	0.45	0.43
Geometric Mean	15.76	23.68	19.82	21.95	20.71
Geometric Mean Variance	--	1.80	1.36	1.49	1.43
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	74	155	78	137	92

N (Number of
Data Points)
364

Table 5-4. Statistical Results for Glassport

Hourly PM10 at Glassport					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	18.47	33.58	22.97	30.24	27.12
Mean Bias	--	15.12	4.51	11.77	8.65
Mean Error	--	24.52	14.22	20.01	17.64
Root Mean Square Error	--	75.62	24.97	43.09	34.41
Normalized Mean Bias	--	0.82	0.24	0.64	0.47
Normalized Mean Error	--	1.33	0.77	1.08	0.96
Fractional Bias	--	0.28	0.24	0.33	0.30
Fractional Error	--	0.67	0.64	0.68	0.67
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.19	0.36	0.32	0.28
Factor of Two	--	0.56	0.57	0.54	0.55
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.18	0.23	0.22	0.20
Geometric Mean	12.43	18.00	16.69	18.87	18.15
Geometric Mean Variance	--	3.08	2.34	2.88	2.76
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	226	1152	311	624	399

N (Number of
Data Points)
8470

3-Hour PM10 at Glassport					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	18.49	33.53	23.03	30.33	27.19
Mean Bias	--	15.03	4.53	11.84	8.70
Mean Error	--	23.00	13.07	18.56	16.34
Root Mean Square Error	--	53.84	21.00	34.78	27.29
Normalized Mean Bias	--	0.81	0.25	0.64	0.47
Normalized Mean Error	--	1.24	0.71	1.00	0.88
Fractional Bias	--	0.33	0.25	0.37	0.33
Fractional Error	--	0.66	0.60	0.66	0.64
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.28	0.44	0.41	0.37
Factor of Two	--	0.56	0.60	0.55	0.57
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.20	0.28	0.27	0.24
Geometric Mean	12.94	19.66	17.32	20.07	19.34
Geometric Mean Variance	--	2.88	2.04	2.50	2.44
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	178	551	197	397	228

N (Number of
Data Points)
2807

Daily PM10 at Glassport					
METRIC	OBSERVED	BUOYLINE	HYBRID	POINT	VOLUME
Arithmetic Mean	18.40	33.56	22.97	30.20	27.10
Mean Bias	--	15.16	4.57	11.80	8.70
Mean Error	--	18.05	9.26	13.83	11.82
Root Mean Square Error	--	26.96	12.28	19.56	16.02
Normalized Mean Bias	--	0.82	0.25	0.64	0.47
Normalized Mean Error	--	0.98	0.50	0.75	0.64
Fractional Bias	--	0.53	0.28	0.48	0.42
Fractional Error	--	0.64	0.47	0.57	0.54
Correlation Coefficient	--	0.47	0.60	0.59	0.53
Factor of Two	--	0.57	0.74	0.62	0.66
Geometric Correlation Coefficient	--	0.30	0.40	0.43	0.35
Geometric Mean	14.59	26.52	19.86	24.83	23.28
Geometric Mean Variance	--	2.22	1.49	1.82	1.76
Robust Highest Concentration (N=26)	78	139	78	116	87

N (Number of
Data Points)
352

As can be seen by the results for nearly all measures, the performance of the hybrid approach is superior to that of the BUOYLINE, point, and volume methods. This positive performance can be seen in the bias and error metrics (mean, normalized, and fractional), where measures for hybrid are lower (better) than for the other techniques. The robust highest concentration (RHC) shows that the hybrid case produces outcomes that are close to observed values and without underprediction of impacts. (The daily RHC is an exact match for hybrid-to-observed for Glassport.)

Hybrid also shows the best means (arithmetic and geometric) with the least geometric mean variance. The correlation coefficients (standard (Pearson) and geometric), although low overall for pairing in time, are also best for the hybrid method in comparison to the other approaches. Additionally, the root mean square error (RMSE) – a performance statistic that indicates the average distance between each modeled and observed value – is smallest for the hybrid case.

There is some overprediction for each case and time period, which can be due to the expanded receptor scales as well as the proximity of Lincoln to the modeled sources (as discussed earlier). This can be viewed as favorable for the demonstration, with hybrid as the best performing case without a tendency toward underprediction.

5.5 Composite Performance and Model Comparison Measures

The composite performance measure (CPM) results for each buoyant line methodology are shown in Figure 5-13 below, with bars indicating the confidence intervals (from bootstrapping) for each CPM.

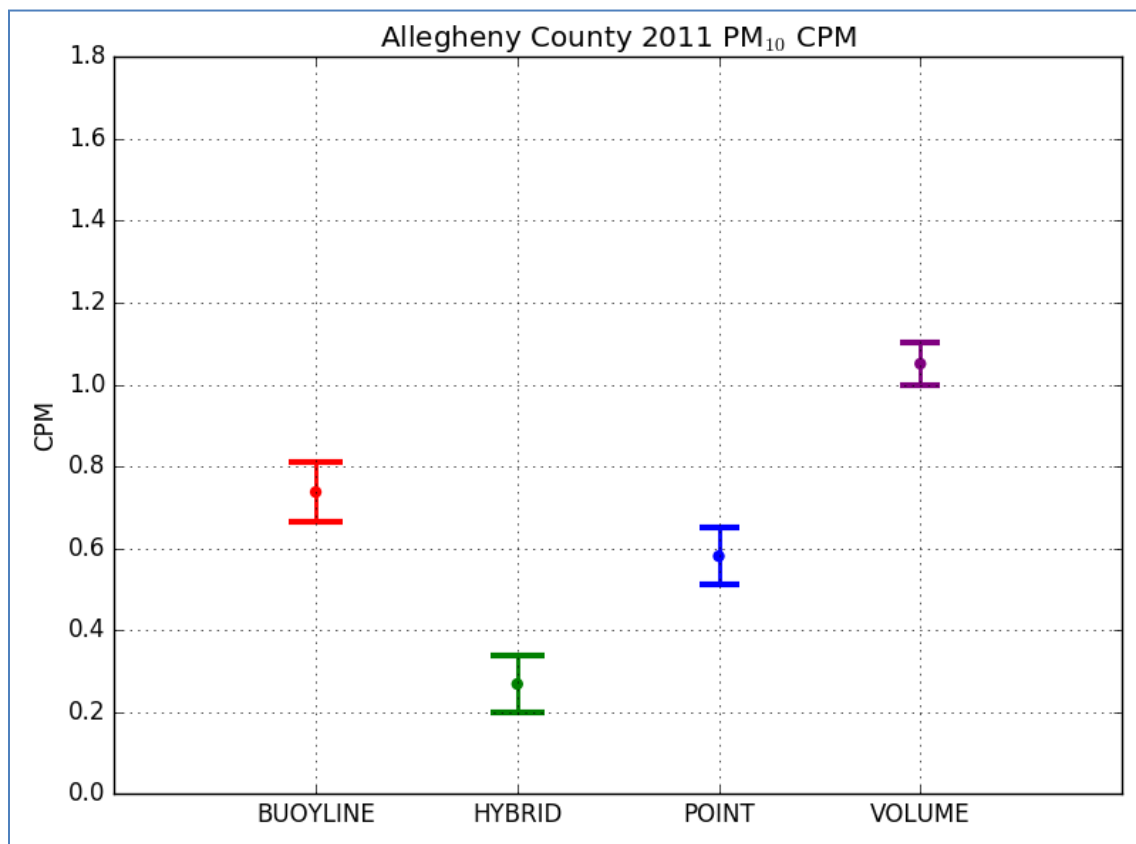


Figure 5-13. Composite Performance Measure (CPM) by Buoyant Line Methodology

The lowest values for CPM indicate the best performance between different model cases. Figure 5-13 indicates that the hybrid case is the best performing model case for the buoyant lines on a network-wide basis. The volume case shows the worst composite performance, primarily due to the large overpredictions at Lincoln with this model case.

The model comparison measure (MCM) results for each combination of models (six comparisons for the four different cases) are shown below in Figure 5-14.

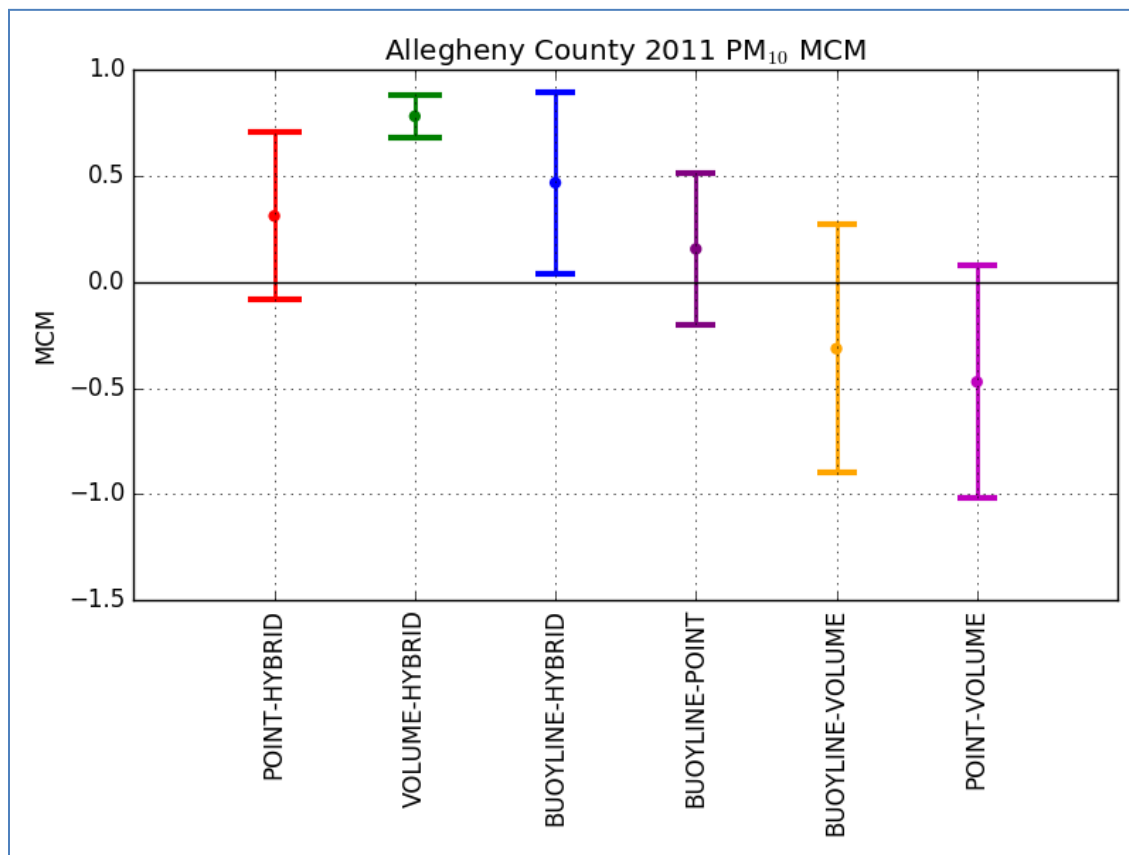


Figure 5-14. Model Comparison Measure (MCM) by Model Cases

The hybrid case is most superior case from the MCM analysis, showing positive values as the second model case (i.e., lower CPM values) as well as statistical significance (confidence intervals not spanning zero) when compared to the volume and BUOYLINE cases. The focus of this demonstration was the performance of the alternative hybrid case to the preferred BUOYLINE case, so this MCM is more relevant than the comparison of the hybrid case to the volume case. All other model case comparisons showed statistical insignificance (confidence intervals spanning zero).

The results of the overall statistical performance evaluation indicate that the BLP/AERMOD hybrid approach performs better for the complex terrain conditions in Allegheny County, PA than any possible currently preferred technique, based on a comprehensive comparison of modeled to monitored results.

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APPENDICES

APPENDIX A – Monitored Data

The PM₁₀ continuous monitors at Lincoln, Liberty, and Glassport are the same monitor type (EQPM-1090-079),¹⁹ providing consistency for the hourly monitored data used in the analysis. The 2011 data for these monitors were fully quality-assured and certified according to EPA procedures.

Monitored data used in this analysis are identical to that available on EPA databases, except for minor data handling corrections for negative and zero concentrations. The method detection limit (MDL) for the TEOM is -10 µg/m³, and as a result, some negative hourly values are kept as valid raw data. However, from a modeling and statistical perspective, a negative concentration is not physically possible. Based on the CAMx modeling results, a minimum background value for PM₁₀ was determined to be about 1 µg/m³. Therefore, negative and zero hourly values were corrected to a value of 1 µg/m³ prior to the model performance calculations.

For averaging periods longer than 1-hour, monitoring data completeness requirements (≥75%) were also applied to the monitored data. For 3-hour averages, only periods with 3 valid hours were used (after the negative/zero correction described above), and only 24-hour periods with more than 17 valid hours (midnight-to-midnight) were used for daily averages.

Additionally, due to the time difference between WRF/CAMx (UTC) and local time (EST), there are some missing modeled hours at the end of 2011. From the PM_{2.5} SIP results, the last day (Dec. 31) was excluded from 24-hour averaging, and the last 5 hours of Dec. 30th were also missing from the hourly modeled data for this demonstration. As a result, there was a maximum of 8731 possible hours for model-to-monitor comparison. (The raw monitored PM₁₀ concentrations during the missing modeled hours were inconsequential, with a maximum of 35 µg/m³ and a minimum of 0 µg/m³.)

Table A-1 below shows the statistics for the 2011 monitored data (based on the corrected hourly data) used for comparison to modeled data for this demonstration.

Table A-1. PM₁₀ Monitored Data Statistics, 2011 (Corrected Methodology)

Statistic	Lincoln	Liberty	Glassport
Number of Hours	8535	8694	8470
Average	25.7	19.7	18.5
1-Hour Minimum	1.0	1.0	1.0
1-Hour Maximum	275.0	197.0	206.0
3-Hour Maximum	204.7	175.0	167.3
24-Hour Maximum	115.1	70.5	83.5

Lincoln shows the highest concentrations as a “1st-tier” impact location, with Liberty and Glassport showing lower concentrations in the “2nd-tier” zones. Liberty and Glassport are also similar to one

¹⁹ Rupprecht & Patashnick Tapered Element Oscillating Microbalance (TEOM) Series 1400/1400a PM₁₀ Monitor, Automated Equivalent Method: EQPM-1090-079. Liberty also includes PM₁₀ filter-based monitors (different method type) that were not used for comparisons in this demonstration.

another for averages and extremes, with Glassport showing a slightly higher range for maximums and Liberty showing a higher average.

The long-term raw data trends with more recent data are similar to 2011, with Lincoln usually showing the highest hourly maximum and average values. Figures A-1 and A-2 show yearly PM₁₀ hourly maximums and averages for each site for 2011-2017.

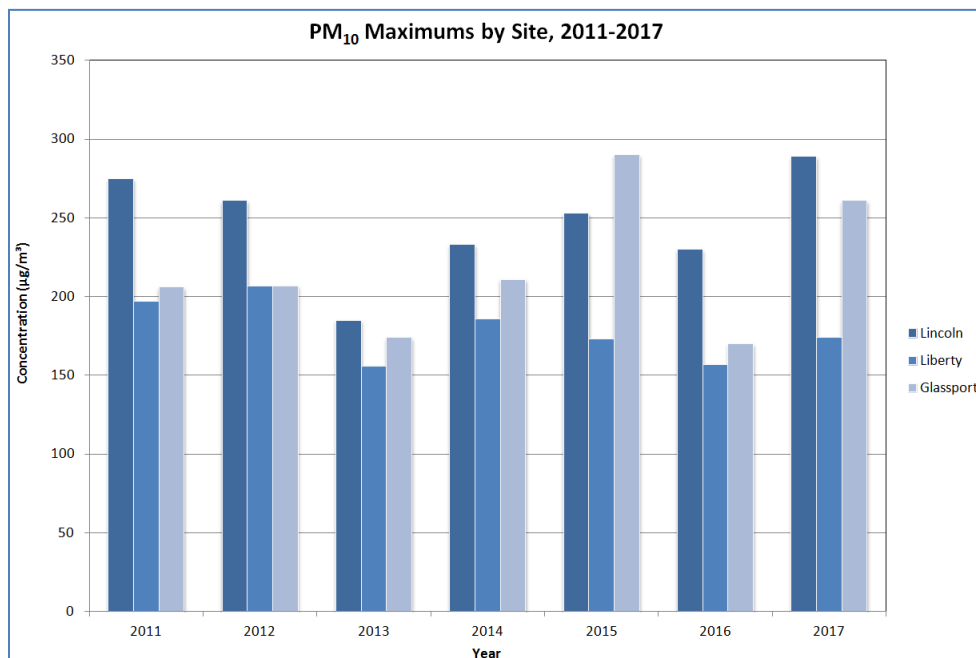


Figure A-1. PM₁₀ Hourly Monitored Maximums by Site, 2011-2017

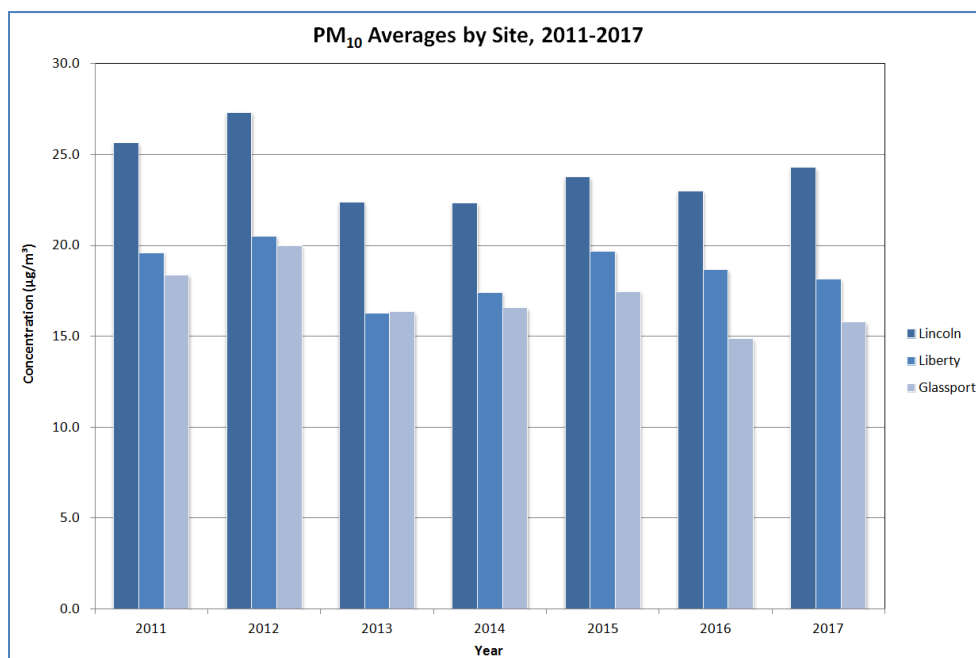


Figure A-2. PM₁₀ Monitored Averages by Site, 2011-2017

While there are some differences from year-to-year, the overall trends for 2011-2017 are similar to 2011. Lincoln shows the highest maximums and averages, and Liberty and Glassport show values similar to one another. (As mentioned for the 2011 data, Glassport can show higher extremes than Liberty, and even higher than Lincoln in one year (2015).

A composite PM₁₀ concentration ratio of Lincoln to the other sites is about 1.30 (calculated as an average of the hourly maximum and average ratios). This 1st-tier/2nd-tier zone ratio is similar to that of SO₂, which also shows an excess of localized primary impacts in the area. Analysis of long-term SO₂ data (1991-2005) for the former Glassport SO₂ site compared to Liberty showed an expected ratio of 1.26 on a 99th percentile basis.²⁰

Furthermore, since this demonstration applies to both SO₂ and PM_{2.5} SIP modeling, a direct comparison of multi-pollutant data at Liberty was also conducted. Figure A-3 below shows a scatter plot of Liberty PM₁₀ vs. SO₂, by daily maximum 1-hour values, for 2011-2017.

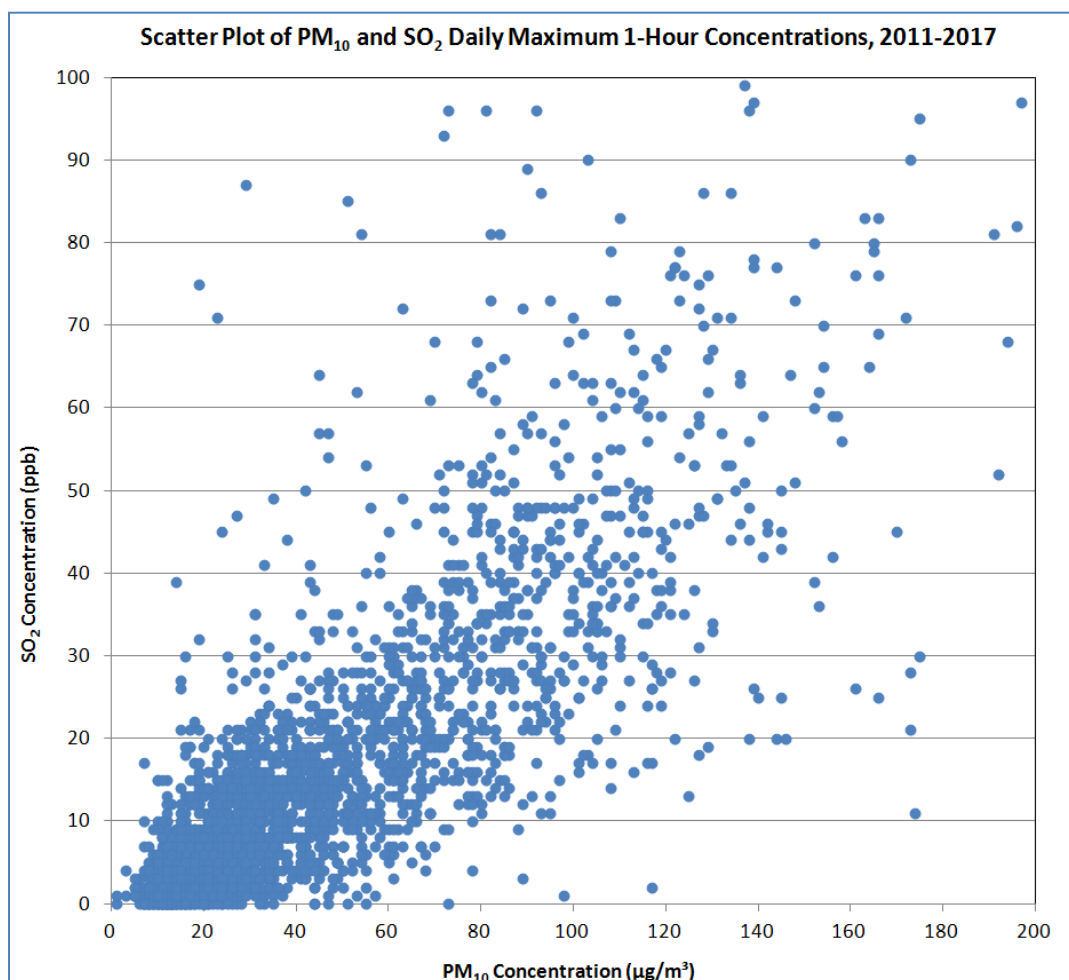


Figure A-3. Liberty PM₁₀ vs. SO₂, Daily 1-Hour Maximums, 2011-2017

Note: some values > axis maximums were excluded from the figure

²⁰ As mentioned in Section 4, the former Glassport SO₂ site is a different site than the Glassport PM₁₀ site. The Glassport SO₂ site was a “1st-tier” impact location, similar to Lincoln for PM₁₀. See the SO₂ SIP for more details.

A correlation coefficient (r) of 0.71 was calculated for the long-term PM_{10} and SO_2 daily 1-hour maximums. While this is not a perfect relationship, it indicates similar behavior for PM_{10} and SO_2 on a daily maximum basis.

Average hourly PM_{10} and SO_2 were next examined for diurnal patterns. Figure A-4 below shows hourly averages of PM_{10} and SO_2 at Liberty for 2011-2017.

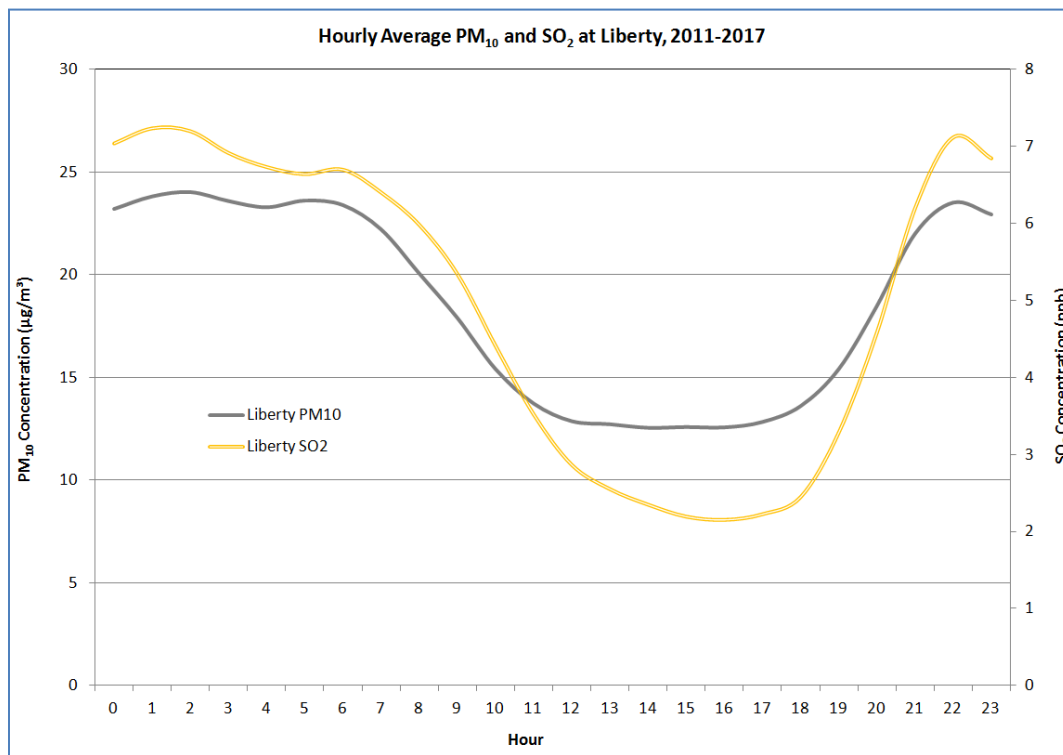


Figure A-4. Liberty PM_{10} and SO_2 Hourly Averages, 2011-2017

The diurnal behavior is similar for PM_{10} and SO_2 , with the highest average values occurring during nighttime hours, driven by stable meteorological conditions. SO_2 shows a deeper trough during unstable/daytime conditions, suggesting that PM_{10} has a higher background (or daytime component) than SO_2 for the area.

Additionally, exceedance threshold values were also examined for daily 1-hour maximum SO_2 and 24-hour FRM²¹ $\text{PM}_{2.5}$ concentrations. Table A-2 shows statistics for days when the pollutants exceeded the standards²² over the 2011-2017 timeframe.

²¹ Federal Reference Method

²² 75 ppb for 1-hour SO_2 ; 35 $\mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$ for 24-hour $\text{PM}_{2.5}$

Table A-2. Exceedance Day Statistics, SO₂ and PM_{2.5}, 2011-2017

Exceedance Condition	Value
Number of total SO ₂ exceedance days	67
Number of total PM _{2.5} exceedance days	59
Number of days with both SO ₂ and PM _{2.5} exceedances	16
SO ₂ average (ppb) during PM _{2.5} exceedance days	71.1
PM _{2.5} average (µg/m ³) during SO ₂ exceedance days	28.9

The exceedance day statistics show a strong relationship between elevated SO₂ and PM_{2.5} levels for 2011-2017. The SO₂ average during PM_{2.5} exceedances is within 95% of the SO₂ standard, and the PM_{2.5} average during SO₂ exceedances is within 83% of the PM_{2.5} standard. About 1 exceedance day out of every 4 features an exceedance of both pollutants.

APPENDIX B – BLP Plume Rise Methodology

This appendix describes the methodology used to generate plume rises from BLP for use in AERMOD.

Note that AERMOD's BUOYLINE code contains the identical algorithms as BLP for plume rise, and the model evaluation of AERMOD/BLP shows equivalent results from both models (Paumier, 2016).

However, plume rises cannot be directly extracted from AERMOD using the DEBUGOPT option, and the AERMOD code would need to be modified in order to generate plume rises for buoyant line sources.

The steps taken to use BLP plume rises for AERMOD volume sources were as follows:

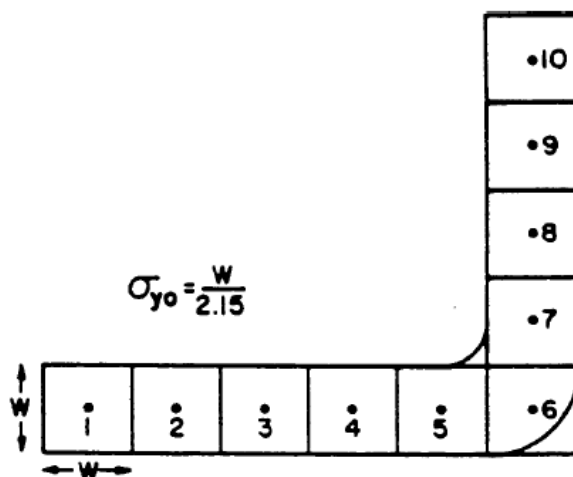
1. Modify the BLP code so that plume rises are explicitly generated as hourly output data. Changes to the BLP code did not alter the line source algorithms, only adding the output of plume rise data as a model option.
2. Reformat the MMIF meteorological data corresponding to the facility with buoyant line sources into PCRAMMET ASCII format (the format used by BLP). This follows the procedure outlined in the AERMOD/BLP technical support document (Paumier, 2016). For this demonstration, only the Clairton Plant battery fugitives were characterized as buoyant line volumes.
 - a. Convert stability conditions (based on Monin-Obukhov lengths and surface roughness) into Pasquill-Gifford stability classes (1 through 6, or A through F). This conversion was based on the AERMOD subroutine LTOPG (LSTAB).
 - b. Convert wind directions to flow vectors (wind flowing toward).
 - c. For mixing height, use the maximum of the convective and mechanical heights for each hour as both the urban and rural mixing height for BLP.
 - d. Since BLP cannot accept missing data, fill any missing hours using interpolation, persistence, and professional judgment. (With the current low wind speed handling procedures for MMIF, there are no calms/missing hours with MMIF.)
3. Run the modified BLP code (named "BLPRISE" by ACHD) for the buoyant line sources. The BLP inputs include line dimensions, exit velocity, and buoyancy parameter F' . Only the plume rises generated by BLP are utilized after this step.
4. Using the generated plume rises for each line, calculate hourly release heights as plume rises added to the building height. Equidistant (adjacent, or exact) line volume sources were created to represent segments of the line, and each volume source was then assigned the hourly release heights. An HOUREMIS file was used for the height-varying data for the buoyant volume sources.

Initial lateral dimensions (σ_{y0}) and initial vertical dimensions (σ_{z0}) for each volume source were based on the suggested procedures for volume and line sources, from Table 3-2 of the AERMOD User's Guide (U.S. EPA, 2018a), shown below:

Type of Source	Procedure for Obtaining Initial Dimension	
(a) Initial Lateral Dimension (σ_{y0})		
Single Volume Source	$\sigma_{y0} =$	length of side divided by 4.3
Line Source Represented by Adjacent Volume Sources (see Figure 1-8 (a) in EPA, 1995a)	$\sigma_{y0} =$	length of side divided by 2.15
Line Source Represented by Separated Volume Sources (see Figure 1-8(b) in EPA, 1995a)	$\sigma_{y0} =$	center to center distance divided by 2.15
(b) Initial Vertical Dimension (σ_{z0})		
Surface-Based Source ($h_e \sim 0$)	$\sigma_{z0} =$	vertical dimension of source divided by 2.15
Elevated Source ($h_e > 0$) on or Adjacent to a Building	$\sigma_{z0} =$	building height divided by 2.15
Elevated Source ($h_e > 0$) not on or Adjacent to a Building	$\sigma_{z0} =$	vertical dimension of source divided by 4.3

Initial lateral dimensions were constant for each hour, based on the width of the battery divided by 2.15. Initial vertical dimensions varied by hour, based on the hourly-varying released heights divided 4.3.

The locations used for the volumes were based on the adjacent (or exact) representation of a line source by multiple volume sources, from Figure 1-8 from Section 1.2.2 of the ISC Model User's Guide, Volume II (U.S. EPA, 1995), shown below:



Several transitional plume rises and distances are created with each hour of plume rise data from BLPRISE. Final plume rise can occur very close to the line or a few kilometers from the line, depending on stability and wind conditions. Terrain could be theoretically impacted during transitional plume rises before final plume rise is reached (but BLP was a simple-terrain model).

However, after examination of the transitional plume rises in relation to the sources and terrain for this demonstration, the use of final plume rise is appropriate. Hours with little plume rise generally reach final plume rise over a short distance (within the property fenceline), and hours with elevated plume rise quickly reach heights above surrounding terrain over short transitional distances. Additionally, the highest rises and distances occur during convective unstable/neutral conditions, with good dispersion and low monitored concentrations. Some of these plume rises may seem unrealistic, but they may also be considered as measures of atmospheric conditions, analogous to extremely low Monin-Obukhov lengths or mixing heights.

Figure B-1 below shows the hourly average (diurnal) release heights from BLPRISE for each line, along with hourly average mixing heights and stability classes. Stability classes are shown with a different y-axis, cycling from very stable conditions (class=6) to very unstable conditions (class=1), with neutral conditions (class=4) occurring during the day/night transitions.

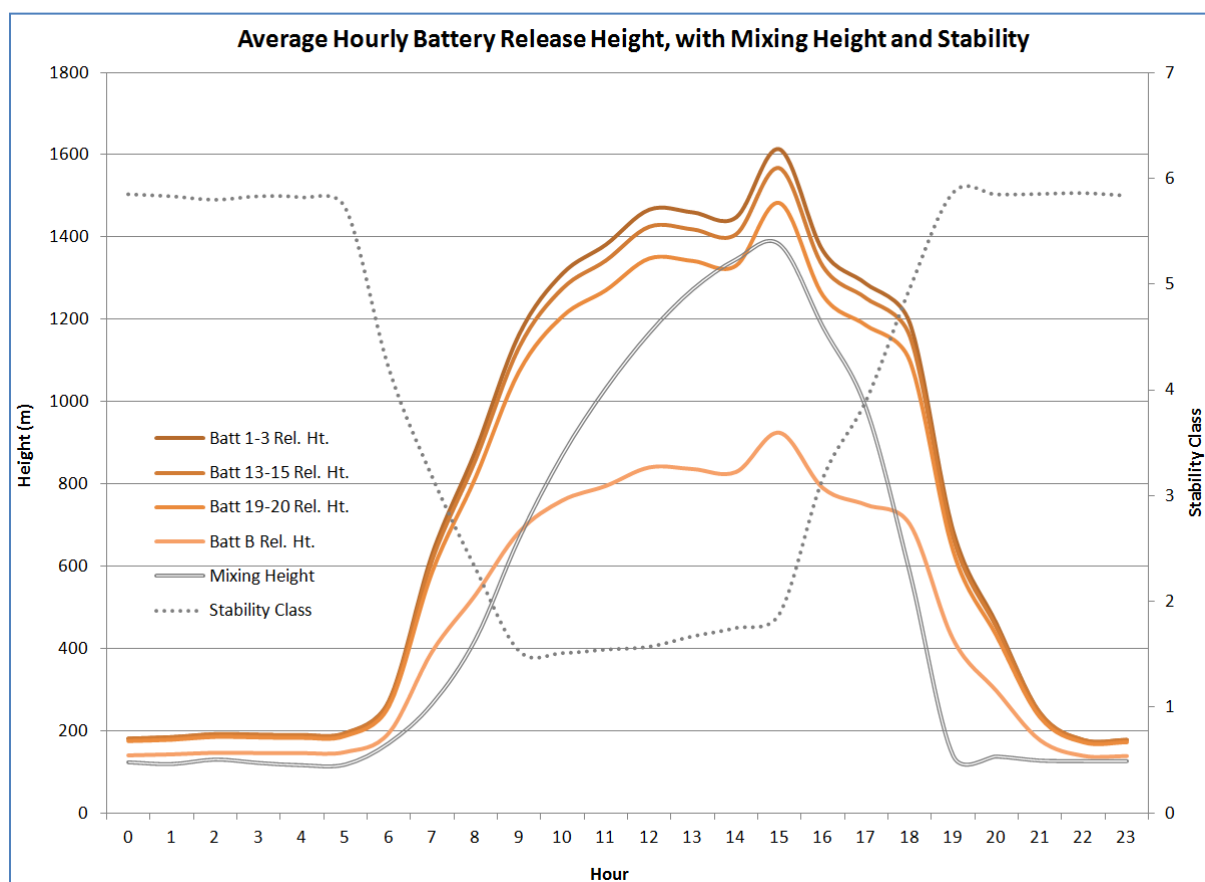


Figure B-1. Average Hourly Height (Battery Release Height, Mixing Height) and Stability Class

Plume rises from BLPRISE are a function of stabilities and mixing heights for each hour. On an average basis, the thermal buoyancy of each line is effectively forcing the modeled plumes upward and into the

mixing layer. As a result, AERMOD is provided with more appropriate starting heights for the dispersion of battery fugitives in complex terrain.

Additive buoyancy from parallel lines was not used for this demonstration, with each line modeled separately for the hybrid method (the same was done using BUOYLINE) and corresponding impacts combined via post-processing. (See Appendix E of this document.)

The BLPRISE code is included in Appendix G of this document, with modifications from the BLP code highlighted in yellow. The code was modified only to generate output that was not automatically created by BLP version 99176.

APPENDIX C – AERMOD Source Parameters

This appendix provides the source parameters used for the sources modeled with AERMOD for each facility/process and model ID.

Below is a key of the abbreviations used in the tables, with a description of each parameter and the corresponding unit.

Parameter	Description	Unit
UTMx	UTM x-coordinate	meters
UTMy	UTM y-coordinate	meters
ELEV	Elevation	meters
HEIGHT	Stack height	meters
TEMP	Stack exit velocity	meters/second
VEL	Stack exit temperature	Kelvin
DIAM	Stack diameter	meters
BLDG	Building downwash parameters included (yes/no)	n/a
REL HEIGHT	Release height above ground (volume or area)	meters
INIT SY	Initial lateral dimension of volume (σ_y)	meters
INIT SZ	Initial vertical dimension of volume (σ_z)	meters
EMIS RATE	Emission rate	grams/second

U. S. Steel Clairton Plant point and volume source parameters are given in Tables C-1 and C-2, respectively. These sources were consistent for each model test case using different buoyant line methodologies.

Table C-1. U. S. Steel Clairton Point Sources

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	HEIGHT	TEMP	VEL	DIAM	BLDG	EMIS RATE
US STEEL CLAIRTON Quench Tower 1	CLQNC1	595964.00	4461731.00	231	30.48	358.49	3.54	6.80	YES	1.676500
US STEEL CLAIRTON Quench Tower 5	CLQNC5	595472.00	4462078.00	231	30.48	358.49	3.54	7.10	YES	0.684070
US STEEL CLAIRTON Quench Tower 7	CLQNC7	595430.00	4462047.00	231	37.18	362.77	2.99	8.81	YES	1.973100
US STEEL CLAIRTON Quench Tower B	CLQNCB	595460.00	4462374.00	231	41.15	368.55	4.30	9.51	YES	1.313800
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 1-3, Module 1	CLPEC1A	595865.80	4461872.20	231	24.99	324.83	18.81	0.91	YES	0.014322
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 1-3, Module 2	CLPEC1B	595861.10	4461877.20	231	24.99	324.83	18.81	0.91	YES	0.014322
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 1-3, Module 3	CLPEC1C	595856.40	4461882.40	231	24.99	324.83	18.81	0.91	YES	0.014322
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 1-3, Module 4	CLPEC1D	595863.60	4461874.40	231	24.99	324.83	18.81	0.91	YES	0.014322
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 1-3, Module 5	CLPEC1E	595858.80	4461879.70	231	24.99	324.83	18.81	0.91	YES	0.014322
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 13-15, Module 1	CLPEC13A	595324.70	4462210.50	231	24.99	324.83	18.23	0.91	YES	0.018603
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 13-15, Module 2	CLPEC13B	595320.30	4462215.50	231	24.99	324.83	18.23	0.91	YES	0.018603
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 13-15, Module 3	CLPEC13C	595315.90	4462220.40	231	24.99	324.83	18.23	0.91	YES	0.018603
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 13-15, Module 4	CLPEC13D	595317.90	4462218.00	231	24.99	324.83	18.23	0.91	YES	0.018603
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 13-15, Module 5	CLPEC13E	595322.60	4462212.80	231	24.99	324.83	18.23	0.91	YES	0.018603
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 19-20, Module 1	CLPEC19A	595320.00	4462206.40	231	24.99	304.83	17.94	0.91	YES	0.021549
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 19-20, Module 2	CLPEC19B	595315.50	4462211.30	231	24.99	304.83	17.94	0.91	YES	0.021549
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 19-20, Module 3	CLPEC19C	595311.00	4462216.50	231	24.99	304.83	17.94	0.91	YES	0.021549
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 19-20, Module 4	CLPEC19D	595313.00	4462214.00	231	24.99	304.83	17.94	0.91	YES	0.021549
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse 19-20, Module 5	CLPEC19E	595317.70	4462208.80	231	24.99	304.83	17.94	0.91	YES	0.021549
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 1	CLPECBA	595439.60	4462430.50	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 2	CLPECBB	595435.90	4462433.40	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 3	CLPECBC	595420.80	4462445.60	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 4	CLPECBD	595432.50	4462436.10	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 5	CLPECBE	595428.60	4462439.30	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 6	CLPECBF	595424.50	4462442.60	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 7	CLPECBG	595436.00	4462425.70	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 8	CLPECBH	595432.20	4462428.70	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 9	CLPECBJ	595428.70	4462431.50	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 10	CLPECBK	595424.30	4462435.10	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 11	CLPECBK	595420.30	4462438.20	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON PEC Baghouse B, Module 12	CLPECBL	595416.80	4462441.30	231	15.54	324.83	13.79	1.22	YES	0.031759
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 1 Underfiring	CLCOMB1	595871.00	4461845.00	231	68.58	526.49	7.59	2.44	YES	0.193390
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 2 Underfiring	CLCOMB2	595866.00	4461852.00	231	68.58	534.27	7.71	2.44	YES	0.355090
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 3 Underfiring	CLCOMB3	595742.00	4461989.00	231	68.58	539.27	7.38	2.44	YES	0.263510
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 13 Underfiring	CLCOMB13	595389.00	4462164.00	231	68.58	535.38	4.48	3.05	YES	0.240440
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 14 Underfiring	CLCOMB14	595380.00	4462174.00	231	68.58	536.49	4.30	3.05	YES	0.232390
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 15 Underfiring	CLCOMB15	595253.00	4462318.00	231	68.58	541.49	4.48	3.05	YES	0.443470
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 19 Underfiring	CLCOMB19	595273.00	4462117.00	231	76.20	519.27	3.72	4.72	YES	0.352180
US STEEL CLAIRTON Battery 20 Underfiring	CLCOMB20	595258.00	4462134.00	231	76.20	542.05	4.27	4.72	YES	0.375440
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery Underfiring	CLCOMBB	595477.00	4462406.00	231	96.01	515.38	5.06	4.95	YES	0.262840
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boiler 1	CLBLR1	595004.00	4462714.00	231	57.91	457.60	29.56	2.67	YES	0.630450
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boiler 2	CLBLR2	594989.00	4462717.00	231	57.91	437.05	21.94	2.13	YES	0.264840
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boiler R1	CLBLRR1	594892.00	4462604.00	231	50.29	524.27	7.47	2.59	YES	0.018834
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boiler R2	CLBLRR2	594892.00	4462604.00	231	50.29	524.27	7.47	2.59	YES	0.013097
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boiler T1	CLBLRT1	594845.00	4462563.00	231	26.52	544.27	9.05	1.46	YES	0.036560
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boiler T2	CLBLRT2	594837.00	4462569.00	231	26.52	543.16	9.05	1.46	YES	0.035409
US STEEL CLAIRTON SCOT Incinerator	CLSCOT	595575.00	4462036.00	231	45.72	638.16	17.43	1.17	YES	0.079646
US STEEL CLAIRTON Misc. Flaring	CLFLARE	595554.00	4462083.00	231	8.26	1273.00	20.00	0.63	NO	0.000003

Table C-2. U. S. Steel Clairton Volume Sources

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	REL HEIGHT	INIT SY	INIT SZ	EMIS RATE
US STEEL CLAIRTON COOLING TOWER, Fan 1	CLCOOL1	595464.20	4462313.20	231	44.20	5.02	10.28	0.697400
US STEEL CLAIRTON COOLING TOWER, Fan 2	CLCOOL2	595457.60	4462322.70	231	44.20	5.02	10.28	0.697400
US STEEL CLAIRTON COOLING TOWER, Fan 3	CLCOOL3	595451.20	4462331.50	231	44.20	5.02	10.28	0.697400
US STEEL CLAIRTON COOLING TOWER, Fan 4	CLCOOL4	595444.70	4462340.40	231	44.20	5.02	10.28	0.697400
US STEEL CLAIRTON COOLING TOWER, Fan 5	CLCOOL5	595438.30	4462349.10	231	44.20	5.02	10.28	0.697400
US STEEL CLAIRTON #1 Pulverizers	CLPULV1	595943.00	4461998.00	231	9.00	2.33	8.37	0.000397
US STEEL CLAIRTON #2 Pulverizers	CLPULV2	595579.00	4462373.00	231	3.65	2.33	3.40	0.000072
US STEEL CLAIRTON Blasting - Black Beauty	CLBLKBTY	595835.00	4461406.00	231	6.10	2.33	5.67	0.016708
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boom Conveyor, Segment 1	CLBOOM1	594267.00	4463101.00	231	5.50	2.33	2.56	0.000311
US STEEL CLAIRTON Boom Conveyor, Segment 2	CLBOOM2	594421.00	4463005.00	231	5.50	2.33	2.56	0.000311
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coke Pile, Load/Unload	CLCOKEP	595085.00	4461671.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.002086
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Bins/Bunkers, Segment 1	CLBUNK1	595858.00	4461835.00	231	18.25	2.33	8.48	0.000065
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Bins/Bunkers, Segment 2	CLBUNK2	595334.00	4462256.00	231	18.40	2.33	8.56	0.000065
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Bins/Bunkers, Segment 3	CLBUNK3	595313.00	4462162.00	231	21.25	2.33	9.88	0.000065
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Bins/Bunkers, Segment 4	CLBUNK4	595606.00	4462239.00	231	28.55	2.33	13.28	0.000065
US STEEL CLAIRTON Ball Mill 1-3	CLBALL1	595858.00	4461835.00	231	18.25	2.33	8.48	0.000118
US STEEL CLAIRTON Ball Mill 13-15	CLBALL13	595334.00	4462256.00	231	18.40	2.33	8.56	0.000150
US STEEL CLAIRTON Ball Mill 19-20	CLBALL19	595313.00	4462162.00	231	21.25	2.33	9.88	0.000167
US STEEL CLAIRTON Ball Mill B	CLBALLB	595606.00	4462239.00	231	28.55	2.33	13.28	0.000083
US STEEL CLAIRTON Continuous Unloading #1	CLUNLD1	595826.00	4462163.00	231	10.00	2.33	4.65	0.003607
US STEEL CLAIRTON Continuous Unloading #2	CLUNLD2	595365.00	4462576.00	231	10.00	2.33	4.65	0.004551
US STEEL CLAIRTON Pedestal Crane Unloader	CLPED	595153.00	4462670.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.000316
US STEEL CLAIRTON Clamshell Unloader	CLCLAM	594032.00	4463306.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.000250
US STEEL CLAIRTON Screen Station 1 (1-3)	CLSCR1	595768.00	4461988.00	231	7.50	2.33	3.49	0.012341
US STEEL CLAIRTON Screen Station 2 (13-15, 19-20)	CLSCR2	595229.00	4462312.00	231	12.40	2.33	5.77	0.033105
US STEEL CLAIRTON Screen Station 3 (B)	CLSCR3	595685.00	4462051.00	231	7.50	2.33	3.49	0.062783
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Transfer, Tower 1	CLCOALT1	595988.00	4461954.00	231	9.00	2.33	4.19	0.001631
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Transfer, Tower 2	CLCOALT2	595770.00	4462190.00	231	9.00	2.33	4.19	0.001631
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Transfer, Tower 3	CLCOALT3	595655.00	4462289.00	231	9.00	2.33	4.19	0.001631
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Transfer, Tower 4	CLCOALT4	595480.00	4462454.00	231	9.00	2.33	4.19	0.001631
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coal Transfer, Tower 5	CLCOALT5	595215.00	4462632.00	231	9.00	2.33	4.19	0.001631
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coke Transfer 1-3, B - Segment 1	CLCOKET1	595844.00	4461883.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.019002
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coke Transfer 1-3, B - Segment 2	CLCOKET2	595596.00	4462200.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.019002
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coke Transfer 13-15, 19-20	CLCOKET3	595331.00	4462196.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.046306
US STEEL CLAIRTON By-Product, Tar/Liquor/Pitch - Segment 1	CLTAR1	595411.00	4462269.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.034024
US STEEL CLAIRTON By-Product, Tar/Liquor/Pitch - Segment 2	CLTAR2	595514.00	4462136.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.034024
US STEEL CLAIRTON By-Product (Cooler/Pumphouse Sumps)	CLSUMP	595364.00	4462306.00	231	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.015879
US STEEL CLAIRTON By-Product (Tar Storage Tanks)	CLTANK	595356.00	4462436.00	231	8.10	3.26	3.77	0.000262
US STEEL CLAIRTON Aeration Basins - WWTP	CLAERBN	595158.00	4462533.00	231	7.50	5.35	3.49	0.034232
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 1	CLROAD1	595738.00	4461596.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 2	CLROAD2	595795.00	4461036.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 3	CLROAD3	596031.00	4461518.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 4	CLROAD4	595989.00	4461695.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 5	CLROAD5	595943.00	4461926.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 6	CLROAD6	595390.00	4462452.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 7	CLROAD7	594913.00	4462537.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 8	CLROAD8	595185.00	4462261.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 9	CLROAD9	595437.00	4461976.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 10	CLROAD10	594747.00	4462629.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 11	CLROAD11	594409.00	4462859.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Motor Vehicles and Roads, Segment 12	CLROAD12	593930.00	4463233.00	231	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.021614
US STEEL CLAIRTON Tug Boat Exhaust, Segment 1	CLTUG1	594222.00	4463159.00	231	3.05	2.33	1.42	0.039818
US STEEL CLAIRTON Tug Boat Exhaust, Segment 2	CLTUG2	595312.00	4462606.00	231	3.05	2.33	1.42	0.039818
US STEEL CLAIRTON Tug Boat Exhaust, Segment 3	CLTUG3	595863.00	4462126.00	231	3.05	2.33	1.42	0.039818

U. S. Steel Clairton Plant buoyant line (battery) source coordinates, elevations, and emission rates are given in Table C-3 for all buoyant line test cases except BUOYLINE. (See Table 3-1 in Section 3 for the BUOYLINE parameters.)

For the HYBRID, POINT, and VOLUME test cases, batteries were modeled by segments of each battery line, by adjacent line volume source methodology (equidistant segments). The number segments for each line is as follows:

- Batteries 1-3: 21 segments
- Batteries 13-15: 19 segments
- Batteries 19-20: 18 segments
- B Battery: 6 segments

Additional parameters, specific to each segment, were assigned as follows, by buoyant line methodology:

HYBRID (volumes):

- Release height: varying by hour (based on BLP-based plume rises + battery height)
- Initial lateral dimension (σ_y): based on width of building by segment
 - o Batteries 1-3: 6.70 m
 - o Batteries 13-15: 6.51 m
 - o Batteries 19-20: 6.51 m
 - o B Battery: 7.77 m
- Initial vertical dimension (σ_z): varying by hour, release height/4.3

POINT:

- Stack height: battery height (see Table 3-1)
- Stack temperature: 1199.83 K (1800 °F, the temperature used for pushing)
- Stack exit velocity: 3.05 m/s
- Stack diameter: 1.0 m

VOLUME:

- Release height: battery height (same as POINT case)
- Initial lateral dimension (σ_y): based on width of building by segment (same as HYBRID case)
- Initial vertical dimension (σ_z): battery height/2.15

Table C-3. U. S. Steel Clairton Buoyant Line Sources (non-BUOYLINE)

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	EMIS RATE
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 1	CLB01S01	595737.10	4461971.80	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 2	CLB01S02	595746.20	4461961.50	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 3	CLB01S03	595755.30	4461951.30	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 4	CLB01S04	595764.40	4461941.00	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 5	CLB01S05	595773.50	4461930.80	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 6	CLB01S06	595782.60	4461920.60	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 7	CLB01S07	595791.70	4461910.30	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 8	CLB01S08	595800.80	4461900.10	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 9	CLB01S09	595809.90	4461889.90	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 10	CLB01S10	595819.00	4461879.60	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 11	CLB01S11	595828.10	4461869.40	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 12	CLB01S12	595837.20	4461859.20	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 13	CLB01S13	595846.30	4461848.90	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 14	CLB01S14	595855.40	4461838.70	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 15	CLB01S15	595864.60	4461828.50	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 16	CLB01S16	595873.70	4461818.20	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 17	CLB01S17	595882.80	4461808.00	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 18	CLB01S18	595891.90	4461797.70	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 19	CLB01S19	595901.00	4461787.50	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 20	CLB01S20	595910.10	4461777.30	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 1-3 Fugitives Seg 21	CLB01S21	595919.20	4461767.00	231	0.080361
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 1	CLB13S01	595276.10	4462317.80	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 2	CLB13S02	595285.40	4462307.40	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 3	CLB13S03	595294.70	4462296.90	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 4	CLB13S04	595304.10	4462286.50	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 5	CLB13S05	595313.40	4462276.00	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 6	CLB13S06	595322.70	4462265.60	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 7	CLB13S07	595332.00	4462255.10	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 8	CLB13S08	595341.30	4462244.70	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 9	CLB13S09	595350.70	4462234.20	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 10	CLB13S10	595360.00	4462223.80	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 11	CLB13S11	595369.30	4462213.30	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 12	CLB13S12	595378.60	4462202.90	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 13	CLB13S13	595387.90	4462192.50	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 14	CLB13S14	595397.30	4462182.00	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 15	CLB13S15	595406.60	4462171.60	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 16	CLB13S16	595415.90	4462161.10	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 17	CLB13S17	595425.20	4462150.70	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 18	CLB13S18	595434.60	4462140.20	231	0.108650
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 13-15 Fugitives Seg 19	CLB13S19	595443.90	4462129.80	231	0.108650

Table C-3. U. S. Steel Clairton Buoyant Line Sources (non-BUOYLINE) – continued

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	EMIS RATE
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 1	CLB19S01	595234.20	4462249.30	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 2	CLB19S02	595243.60	4462238.80	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 3	CLB19S03	595252.90	4462228.40	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 4	CLB19S04	595262.20	4462217.90	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 5	CLB19S05	595271.50	4462207.50	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 6	CLB19S06	595280.80	4462197.00	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 7	CLB19S07	595290.10	4462186.50	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 8	CLB19S08	595299.40	4462176.10	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 9	CLB19S09	595308.70	4462165.60	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 10	CLB19S10	595318.00	4462155.10	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 11	CLB19S11	595327.30	4462144.70	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 12	CLB19S12	595336.60	4462134.20	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 13	CLB19S13	595345.90	4462123.80	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 14	CLB19S14	595355.20	4462113.30	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 15	CLB19S15	595364.50	4462102.80	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 16	CLB19S16	595373.80	4462092.40	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 17	CLB19S17	595383.10	4462081.90	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON Batteries 19-20 Fugitives Seg 18	CLB19S18	595392.40	4462071.40	231	0.143640
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery Fugitives Seg 1	CLBBS01	595521.40	4462332.40	231	0.108640
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery Fugitives Seg 2	CLBBS02	595532.50	4462319.90	231	0.108640
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery Fugitives Seg 3	CLBBS03	595543.70	4462307.50	231	0.108640
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery Fugitives Seg 4	CLBBS04	595554.80	4462295.00	231	0.108640
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery Fugitives Seg 5	CLBBS05	595565.90	4462282.60	231	0.108640
US STEEL CLAIRTON B Battery Fugitives Seg 6	CLBBS06	595577.10	4462270.20	231	0.108640

U. S. Steel Clairton Plant area source parameters are given in Table C-4 below. These sources were consistent for each model test case using different buoyant line methodologies.

Table C-4. U. S. Steel Clairton Area Sources

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	CORNER	ELEV	REL HEIGHT	EMIS RATE (per m ²)
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coke Storage/Erosion (Peters Creek)	CLEROS1	594891.00	4461579.00	1	231	6.1	0.00000027985
		594847.00	4461711.00	2			
		595204.00	4461836.00	3			
		595249.00	4461705.00	4			
US STEEL CLAIRTON Coke Storage/Erosion (South Yard)	CLEROS2	595726.00	4460737.00	1	231	6.1	0.00000091571
		595781.00	4460960.00	2			
		595848.00	4460943.00	3			
		595794.00	4460722.00	4			

Tables C-5 through C-8 show the point and volume source parameters used for the U. S. Steel Edgar Thomson and Irvin Plants. These facilities, while part of the same integrated mill as the Clairton Plant (U. S. Steel Mon Valley Works), are some distance away from the Clairton Plant. (Irvin is about 2 km to the NNW, while Edgar Thomson is about 9 km to the NNE.)

Table C-5. U. S. Steel Edgar Thomson Point Sources

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	HEIGHT	TEMP	VEL	DIAM	BLDG	EMIS RATE
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Riley Boiler 1	ETRB1	597057.00	4471990.00	225	49.17	672.04	7.86	4.22	YES	2.648300
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Riley Boiler 2	ETRB2	597042.00	4471996.00	225	49.17	672.04	7.86	4.22	YES	2.733100
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Riley Boiler 3	ETRB3	597027.00	4472001.00	225	49.17	672.04	7.86	4.22	YES	2.497800
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Blast Furnace 1 Stoves	ETBF1STV	597180.00	4472051.00	225	79.42	464.82	7.97	3.28	YES	1.684100
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Casthouse Baghouse (4 comps)	ETCASTB	597131.00	4471997.00	225	27.43	394.26	10.00	3.60	YES	0.054306
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Blast Furnace 3 Stoves	ETBF3STV	597014.00	4472084.00	225	57.05	522.59	9.84	2.59	YES	1.735200
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BFG Flare	ETBFGF	597166.00	4471984.00	225	66.00	1273.00	20.00	0.92	YES	0.307290
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 1	ETMIX1	596463.30	4472314.50	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 2	ETMIX2	596466.00	4472313.70	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 3	ETMIX3	596462.30	4472311.60	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 4	ETMIX4	596465.20	4472310.80	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 5	ETMIX5	596461.40	4472308.70	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 6	ETMIX6	596464.40	4472307.80	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 7	ETMIX7	596460.70	4472305.80	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 8	ETMIX8	596463.50	4472304.90	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 9	ETMIX9	596459.70	4472302.90	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 10	ETMIX10	596462.70	4472302.10	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 11	ETMIX11	596459.20	4472300.00	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Mixer Baghouse, Module 12	ETMIX12	596462.00	4472299.20	228	21.64	327.44	22.91	0.73	YES	0.010427
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Vessel F&R Scrubber, Stack 1	ETSCR1	596571.90	4472271.80	228	55.17	321.88	17.54	3.05	YES	2.007900
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Vessel F&R Scrubber, Stack 2	ETSCR2	596588.30	4472257.70	228	55.17	321.88	17.54	3.05	YES	2.007900
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 1	ETSEC1	596411.10	4472401.50	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 2	ETSEC2	596411.00	4472398.00	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 3	ETSEC3	596411.10	4472394.70	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 4	ETSEC4	596410.90	4472391.20	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 5	ETSEC5	596410.90	4472387.50	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 6	ETSEC6	596410.90	4472384.10	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 7	ETSEC7	596410.80	4472380.20	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 8	ETSEC8	596410.80	4472376.70	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 9	ETSEC9	596410.70	4472373.30	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Secondary Baghouse, Mod. 10	ETSEC10	596410.70	4472369.60	228	14.63	322.10	10.00	3.60	YES	0.017418
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Railcar Unloading Baghouse	ETUNLD	596443.30	4472403.60	228	12.19	294.27	10.00	0.70	YES	0.012827
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Transfer Tower Baghouse	ETTRAN	596422.50	4472201.20	228	32.61	294.27	10.00	1.60	YES	0.006415
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON LMF Baghouse, Module 1	ETLMFB1	596603.20	4472432.30	229	20.42	351.97	10.94	0.73	YES	0.005003
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON LMF Baghouse, Module 2	ETLMFB2	596596.50	4472433.90	229	20.42	351.97	10.94	0.73	YES	0.005003
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON LMF Baghouse, Module 3	ETLMFB3	596604.20	4472435.70	229	20.42	351.97	10.94	0.73	YES	0.005003
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON LMF Baghouse, Module 4	ETLMFB4	596597.30	4472437.20	229	20.42	351.97	10.94	0.73	YES	0.005003
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON LMF Baghouse, Module 5	ETLMFB5	596605.10	4472439.20	229	20.42	351.97	10.94	0.73	YES	0.005003
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON LMF Baghouse, Module 6	ETLMFB6	596598.20	4472440.60	229	20.42	351.97	10.94	0.73	YES	0.005003

Table C-6. U. S. Steel Edgar Thomson Volume Sources

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	REL HEIGHT	INIT SY	INIT SZ	EMIS RATE
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF1 Material/Slag Handling	ETBF1SLG	597224.00	4472002.00	228	6.10	2.33	2.84	0.081349
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF1 Casthouse (Roof + Fume) Seg a	ETCAST1A	597195.60	4472010.10	225	27.13	7.07	12.62	0.565180
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF1 Casthouse (Roof + Fume) Seg b	ETCAST1B	597190.40	4471995.90	225	27.13	7.07	12.62	0.565180
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF1 Breakdown	ETBF1BRK	597206.50	4472031.40	226	52.50	1.86	24.42	0.112710
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF3 Material/Slag Handling	ETBF3SLG	597095.20	4472077.20	228	6.10	1.86	2.84	0.070628
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF3 Casthouse (Roof + Fume) Seg a	ETCAST3A	597072.80	4472065.30	225	30.78	6.13	14.32	0.562330
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF3 Casthouse (Roof + Fume) Seg b	ETCAST3B	597078.30	4472046.30	225	30.78	6.13	14.32	0.562330
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF3 Breakdown	ETBF3BRK	597066.50	4472083.80	226	43.80	2.74	19.30	0.112710
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 1	ETBOP1	596533.90	4472311.00	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 2	ETBOP2	596536.90	4472321.60	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 3	ETBOP3	596539.90	4472332.10	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 4	ETBOP4	596543.00	4472342.70	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 5	ETBOP5	596546.00	4472353.30	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 6	ETBOP6	596549.10	4472363.90	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 7	ETBOP7	596552.10	4472374.40	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BOP Process Fuel Use (Roof Monitor) Seg 8	ETBOP8	596555.10	4472385.00	228	53.11	5.12	24.70	0.028078
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Continuous Casting/LMF (Roof Mon) Seg 1	ETCCLMF1	596609.70	4472367.60	228	51.16	4.79	23.79	0.001991
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Continuous Casting/LMF (Roof Mon) Seg 2	ETCCLMF2	596612.40	4472377.50	228	51.16	4.79	23.79	0.001991
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Continuous Casting/LMF (Roof Mon) Seg 3	ETCCLMF3	596615.00	4472387.50	228	51.16	4.79	23.79	0.001991
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Continuous Casting/LMF (Roof Mon) Seg 4	ETCCLMF4	596617.70	4472397.50	228	51.16	4.79	23.79	0.001991
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Continuous Casting/LMF (Roof Mon) Seg 5	ETCCLMF5	596620.30	4472407.40	228	51.16	4.79	23.79	0.001991
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 1	ETBFMC1	597248.00	4471879.00	225	18.00	5.74	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 2	ETBFMC2	596873.90	4472180.30	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 3	ETBFMC3	596891.70	4472174.10	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 4	ETBFMC4	596909.40	4472167.90	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 5	ETBFMC5	596927.20	4472161.70	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 6	ETBFMC6	596945.00	4472155.50	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 7	ETBFMC7	596962.80	4472149.30	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 8	ETBFMC8	596980.60	4472143.10	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 9	ETBFMC9	596998.40	4472136.90	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 10	ETBFMC10	597016.10	4472130.70	228	18.00	8.76	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 11	ETBFMC11	597091.90	4472159.30	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 12	ETBFMC12	597109.60	4472152.80	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 13	ETBFMC13	597127.40	4472146.40	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 14	ETBFMC14	597145.20	4472139.90	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 15	ETBFMC15	597163.00	4472133.50	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 16	ETBFMC16	597180.80	4472127.10	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 17	ETBFMC17	597198.60	4472120.60	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 18	ETBFMC18	597216.40	4472114.20	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON BF Fugitives (Misc. Comb.) Seg 19	ETBFMC19	597234.20	4472107.80	228	18.00	8.80	8.37	0.004479
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Cooling Tower / BFCE Recycle	ETCOOL1	596485.10	4472243.70	228	20.42	2.11	9.50	0.011311
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Cooling Tower / BOP	ETCOOL2	596575.10	4472241.00	228	15.24	1.52	7.09	0.014231
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Cooling Tower / Caster	ETCOOL3	596761.20	4472390.90	228	15.24	1.05	7.09	0.006478
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Cooling Tower / WSAC (Mold Water)	ETCOOL4	596979.00	4472046.00	228	9.14	0.82	4.25	0.074842
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Roads & Misc. Combustion	ETROAD	596941.90	4472066.80	225	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.539570
US STEEL EDGAR THOMSON Storage Piles	ETSTOR	597037.40	4472151.30	225	6.10	7.94	2.84	0.031859

Table C-7. U. S. Steel Irvin Point Sources

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	HEIGHT	TEMP	VEL	DIAM	BLDG	EMIS RATE
US STEEL IRVIN Boiler #1	IRBLR1	593149.00	4465476.00	287	19.50	635.38	10.23	1.10	YES	0.052257
US STEEL IRVIN Boiler #2	IRBLR2	593171.00	4465165.00	287	21.94	537.05	8.00	1.28	YES	0.061408
US STEEL IRVIN Boilers #3-4	IRBLR3	593419.00	4465596.00	287	22.86	644.26	9.70	1.42	YES	0.033067
US STEEL IRVIN 80" Mill Reheat Furnace 1	IR80IN1	593177.00	4465871.00	287	20.00	710.38	29.43	1.98	YES	0.134160
US STEEL IRVIN 80" Mill Reheat Furnace 2	IR80IN2	593178.00	4465884.00	287	20.00	710.38	29.43	1.98	YES	0.133530
US STEEL IRVIN 80" Mill Reheat Furnace 3	IR80IN3	593179.00	4465896.00	287	20.00	710.38	29.43	1.98	YES	0.125190
US STEEL IRVIN 80" Mill Reheat Furnace 4	IR80IN4	593180.00	4465909.00	287	20.00	710.38	29.43	1.98	YES	0.203680
US STEEL IRVIN 80" Mill Reheat Furnace 5	IR80IN5	593181.00	4465923.00	287	20.00	710.38	29.43	1.98	YES	0.184520
US STEEL IRVIN 80" Mill Reheat Waste Stack 6	IR80INW	593243.00	4465922.00	287	28.34	710.38	29.43	1.82	YES	0.196440
US STEEL IRVIN #1 Galv Line Preheat	IRGALV1	593352.00	4465406.00	287	25.30	944.26	9.48	1.42	YES	0.014944
US STEEL IRVIN #2 Galv Line Preheat	IRGALV2	593350.00	4465386.00	287	26.82	944.26	2.66	1.37	YES	0.010730
US STEEL IRVIN HPH Annealing Furnaces (seg a)	IRHPH_A	593328.60	4465585.50	287	21.33	527.60	10.00	0.76	YES	0.008644
US STEEL IRVIN HPH Annealing Furnaces (seg b)	IRHPH_B	593325.20	4465553.50	287	21.33	527.60	10.00	0.76	YES	0.008644
US STEEL IRVIN HPH Annealing Furnaces (seg c)	IRHPH_C	593321.80	4465521.60	287	21.33	527.60	10.00	0.76	YES	0.008644
US STEEL IRVIN HPH Annealing Furnaces (seg d)	IRHPH_D	593318.40	4465489.80	287	21.33	527.60	10.00	0.76	YES	0.008644
US STEEL IRVIN HPH Annealing Furnaces (seg e)	IRHPH_E	593315.30	4465457.80	287	21.33	527.60	10.00	0.76	YES	0.008644
US STEEL IRVIN HPH Annealing Furnaces (seg f)	IRHPH_F	593311.60	4465425.90	287	21.33	527.60	10.00	0.76	YES	0.008644
US STEEL IRVIN HPH Annealing Furnaces (seg g)	IRHPH_G	593308.20	4465394.00	287	21.33	527.60	10.00	0.76	YES	0.008644
US STEEL IRVIN Open Coil Annealing	IROCA	593335.00	4465243.00	287	21.33	310.94	10.52	2.96	YES	0.035800
US STEEL IRVIN Continuous Annealing	IRCONTA	593341.00	4464903.00	287	36.57	513.72	10.52	1.07	YES	0.015991
US STEEL IRVIN Peach Tree Flare A&B	IRPTF	592868.00	4464808.00	333	18.28	1273.00	20.00	0.63	NO	0.024474
US STEEL IRVIN COG Flares 1-3	IRCOGF	593237.00	4464601.00	287	8.99	1273.00	20.00	0.63	NO	0.014798
US STEEL IRVIN 64" Pickling Line (Descaler)	IR64PKL	593213.00	4465111.00	287	15.54	328.15	12.41	0.76	YES	0.005787
US STEEL IRVIN 84" Pickling Line (Descaler)	IR84PKL	593130.10	4465287.60	287	35.05	327.59	10.36	1.37	YES	0.015871
US STEEL IRVIN Cold Reduction Mill	IRCOLD	593397.00	4465193.00	287	26.82	312.04	12.71	6.86	YES	0.870700

Table C-8. U. S. Steel Irvin Volume Sources

SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	REL HEIGHT	INIT SY	INIT SZ	EMIS RATE
US STEEL IRVIN Cooling Tower HPH	IRCOOL1	593359.00	4465916.00	287	10.06	1.60	4.68	0.002275
US STEEL IRVIN Cooling Tower North Water Treatment	IRCOOL2	593006.00	4465719.00	293	10.36	1.30	4.82	0.002157
US STEEL IRVIN Miscellaneous NG Combustion (segment 1)	IRMISC1	593181.00	4464880.00	287	17.00	2.33	7.91	0.009603
US STEEL IRVIN Miscellaneous NG Combustion (segment 2)	IRMISC2	593230.00	4465326.00	287	17.00	2.33	7.91	0.009603
US STEEL IRVIN Miscellaneous NG Combustion (segment 3)	IRMISC3	593275.00	4465778.00	287	17.00	2.33	7.91	0.009603
US STEEL IRVIN Roads/Vehicles (segment 1)	IRROAD1	593146.00	4466074.00	287	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.002654
US STEEL IRVIN Roads/Vehicles (segment 2)	IRROAD2	593167.00	4464665.00	287	2.55	6.98	2.37	0.002654

Table C-9 shows the point source parameters used for the distant sources for this demonstration (Allegheny Ludlum, McConway & Torley, Shenango). These sources are several kilometers away from the Clairton Plant and the PM₁₀ monitors used for the model comparison. They were included in the AERMOD modeling in order to account for all background primary PM₁₀ impacts, since they were tracked as local primary (LPM) sources separately from the CAMx regional sources (see Model Configuration, Section 4).

Source characterization for the distant sources was not as “refined” as the U. S. Steel sources and did not include the use of volume or area sources, building downwash parameters, etc. All source parameters were identical to the CAMx inputs, with some smaller sources aggregated into one source (such as plant-wide fugitives, cooling towers, etc.)

The Cheswick power plant is an additional large source of primary pollutants located in the northeastern portion of Allegheny County (about 9 kilometers to the southwest of Allegheny Ludlum). It was not included in the local source AERMOD modeling but was included in the CAMx regional modeling. Since emissions are from a tall stack (550 ft) and not near the immediate impact zone of any surrounding PM monitor, Cheswick was not selected for local source tracking. Screening results for this source show minimal effects in southeastern Allegheny County (see the SO₂ SIP for more information).

Table C-9. Distant Sources

FACILITY	SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	HEIGHT	TEMP	VEL	DIAM	EMIS RATE
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	#1 A&P LINE, SHOTBLAST / #1 A&P, SHOT BLAST	LUD01	607692.80	4496079.50	233	3.05	295.37	10.06	0.91	0.097519
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	#1-2 A&P ANNEALING FCE	LUD02	607323.90	4495839.90	233	19.81	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.018411
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	#2 A&P LINE, KOLENE DESC. / #2 A&P, KOLENE DESCALING	LUD03	607692.80	4496079.50	233	16.76	313.71	3.05	1.31	0.007767
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	#3 B&P LINE PREHEATER NG / #3 B&P LINE PREHEATER, NG	LUD04	607692.80	4496079.50	233	15.24	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.004027
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	#3 B&P LINE, SHOTBLAST / #3 B&P, NEW SHOT BLAST	LUD05	607692.80	4496079.50	233	3.05	295.37	9.33	0.49	0.207410
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	#3 DEPT. BOILERS / #3 DEPT. BOILERS, NG	LUD06	607692.80	4496079.50	233	6.10	449.82	5.70	2.13	0.012945
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	1-3 PICKLE,ACID SCRUBBING / #1-3 PICKLE ACID SCRUBBER	LUD07	607601.30	4496027.10	233	21.30	310.99	15.20	1.22	0.050054
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	AMER. HORIZ LADLE PREHEAT / AMER HORIZ PREHEAT 1-3 NG	LUD08	607692.80	4496079.50	233	12.19	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.000015
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	AOD / AOD - CANOPY BAGHOUSE	LUD09	607692.80	4496079.50	233	22.55	366.48	3.41	3.05	0.158790
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	AOD / AOD - UNCAPPED	LUD10	607692.80	4496079.50	233	22.55	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.004890
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	AOD MOLD PREHEATERS 1-24	LUD11	607724.80	4496265.40	233	39.62	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.000299
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	AOD VESSEL PREHEATER / AOD VESSEL PRHTR NG	LUD12	607692.80	4496079.50	233	12.19	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.000748
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	BELL ANNEAL FCES. 1-6 / NG	LUD13	607380.40	4495853.00	233	23.42	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.000748
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	BLOOM HORIZ PREHEATERS	LUD14	607760.10	4496220.40	233	42.00	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.006904
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	CASTER TUNDISH PREHEAT / TUNDISH PREHEATERS 1,2 NG	LUD15	607692.80	4496079.50	233	22.55	366.48	3.41	3.05	0.000898
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	CONTINUOUS CASTER / TORCH CUT-OFF BAGHOUSE	LUD16	607692.80	4496079.50	233	22.55	366.48	11.19	3.05	0.001536
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	EAF 1 - CANOPY / AOD CANOPY BAGHOUSE	LUD17	607702.70	4496090.80	233	22.86	366.99	2.54	5.18	1.099200
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	EAF 1 - CANOPY / EAF 1 CANOPY - UNCAPPED	LUD18	607702.70	4496090.80	233	3.05	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.046890
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	EAF 1 - MELTING-33&34DEC / MELTING - DEC BAGHOUSE	LUD19	607715.70	4496072.10	233	22.86	366.99	2.54	5.18	0.030780
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	EAF 2 - CANOPY / CANOPY BAGHOUSE	LUD20	607646.00	4496273.10	233	18.59	366.99	3.41	3.05	0.098957
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	EAF 2 - CANOPY / CANOPY UNCAPPED	LUD21	607646.00	4496273.10	233	3.05	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.176170
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	EAF 2 -- MELTING(31&32DEC) / MELTING - DEC BAGHOUSE	LUD22	607694.20	4496098.40	233	25.60	366.99	2.76	4.27	0.039123
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	HORIZ EAF LADLE PREHEATER / HORIZ EAF LADLE PRHT NG	LUD23	607692.80	4496079.50	233	12.19	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.000748
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	HOT BAND NORMALIZER / HOT BAND NORMALIZER NG	LUD24	607702.70	4496090.80	233	2.30	1393.99	3.56	1.83	0.017548
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	HOT STRIP UNIVERSAL MILL / HOT STRIP UNIV MILL STACK	LUD25	607692.80	4496079.50	233	21.34	338.71	15.24	2.44	0.291920
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	LOFTUS SOAK PITS / LOFTUS SOAK PITS 13-16 NG	LUD26	607254.90	4495754.50	233	38.10	810.99	3.46	1.22	0.012082
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	LOFTUS SOAK PITS / LOFTUS SOAK PITS 17-20 NG	LUD27	607236.40	4495746.50	233	38.10	810.99	3.46	1.22	0.012082
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	LOFTUS SOAK PITS / LOFTUS SOAK PITS 21-23 NG	LUD28	607211.10	4495738.40	233	38.10	810.99	2.57	1.22	0.009781
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	LOFTUS SOAK PITS / LOFTUS SOAK PITS 9-12, NG	LUD29	607277.60	4495761.50	233	38.10	810.99	3.43	1.22	0.012082
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	MISC FUGS, COOLING TWRS, STRIP DRYING	LUD30	607692.80	4496079.50	233	3.05	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.745400
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	NO. 3 DEPT WET GRINDER / NO. 3 DEPT. WET GRINDER	LUD31	607692.80	4496079.50	233	10.67	293.15	15.24	0.91	0.005466
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	PLATE BURNERS / TORCH CUTTERS	LUD32	607692.80	4496079.50	233	12.19	294.26	15.24	1.22	0.042172
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	RUST REHEAT FURNACE, NG	LUD33	607341.60	4495841.30	233	38.10	810.92	16.52	1.52	0.158790
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	SALEM REHEAT FURNACE, NG	LUD34	607411.10	4495839.00	233	38.10	810.92	15.64	2.44	1.207300
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	SLAB GRINDERS	LUD35	607692.80	4496079.50	233	12.19	310.93	19.60	1.22	0.759730
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	TANDEM MILL / 56 INCH TANDEM MILL	LUD36	607626.40	4495913.50	233	12.19	294.26	30.48	1.22	1.455000
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	TANDEM MILL PREHEATER NG	LUD37	607692.80	4496079.50	233	15.24	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.000748
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	UNITED MILL / UNITED MILL	LUD38	607692.80	4496079.50	233	12.19	294.26	30.48	1.22	0.285260
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	VERT. EAF LADLE PREHEATRS NG	LUD39	607692.80	4496079.50	233	12.19	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.000374
ALLEGHENY LUDLUM	Z MILL / Z MILL	LUD40	607692.80	4496079.50	233	10.67	294.26	15.24	0.91	0.066065
McCONWAY & TORLEY	CLEANING AND FINISHING / AIR ARC TABLES BAGHOUSE	MC01	588111.00	4481386.90	224	12.80	293.15	8.99	1.52	0.008156
McCONWAY & TORLEY	CLEANING AND FINISHING / SHOT BLAST BAGHOUSE	MC02	588111.00	4481386.90	224	10.06	293.15	13.35	1.16	0.018007
McCONWAY & TORLEY	CORE MAKING / H-80 AND A-12 CORE MACH	MC03	588111.00	4481386.90	224	4.88	295.37	2.04	1.37	0.029227
McCONWAY & TORLEY	MISC FUGS, CORE MAKING, CLEANING, HANDLING	MC04	588111.00	4481386.90	224	3.05	295.37	0.03	0.03	0.395610
McCONWAY & TORLEY	MOLD AND SAND HANDLING / CASTING SHAKEOUT	MC05	588111.00	4481386.90	224	8.53	293.15	12.19	1.01	0.066731
McCONWAY & TORLEY	MOLD AND SAND HANDLING / SAND HANDLING AND PREP	MC06	588111.00	4481386.90	224	8.53	293.15	33.22	1.01	0.010414
McCONWAY & TORLEY	MOLD AND SAND HANDLING / SAND RECLAIM	MC07	588111.00	4481386.90	224	9.45	293.15	18.44	1.35	0.017260
McCONWAY & TORLEY	STEEL MAKING / ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE-BH3A	MC08	587992.70	4481463.70	224	7.62	367.39	19.05	0.84	0.074132
McCONWAY & TORLEY	STEEL MAKING / ELECTRIC ARC FURNACE-BH7	MC09	588043.70	4481527.60	224	5.49	426.39	11.69	1.14	0.332920
McCONWAY & TORLEY	STEEL MAKING / STOPPER ROD / LADLE PREHEAT	MC10	588111.00	4481386.90	224	4.88	295.37	6.71	1.37	2.131400

Table C-9. Distant Sources – continued

FACILITY	SOURCE	ID	UTMx	UTMy	ELEV	HEIGHT	TEMP	VEL	DIAM	EMIS RATE
SHENANGO	#1-4 PACKAGE BOILERS	SHEN01	578300.90	4483067.80	220	15.24	449.66	20.33	0.91	0.367350
SHENANGO	BATTERY S1 FUGITIVES	SHEN02	578075.60	4483295.20	220	10.36	644.26	3.05	0.46	0.044741
SHENANGO	BATTERY S1 FUGITIVES / BATTERY S-1 SOAKING	SHEN03	578075.60	4483295.20	220	12.50	1366.48	6.10	0.46	0.001254
SHENANGO	BATTERY S-1 UNDERFIRE / BATTERY S-1 UNDERFIRE	SHEN04	578137.20	4483244.80	220	76.20	590.21	9.02	2.59	0.714560
SHENANGO	COAL HANDLING & EROSION	SHEN05	578127.00	4483228.40	220	15.24	294.26	3.05	0.27	0.068666
SHENANGO	COKE HANDLING & COKE/COAL EROSION	SHEN06	578127.00	4483228.40	220	7.62	294.26	3.05	0.27	0.074923
SHENANGO	COOLING TOWERS / WET SURFACE COOLER #1	SHEN07	578127.00	4483228.40	220	9.14	294.26	3.05	0.27	0.028275
SHENANGO	EMERGENCY FLARE / COG RELEASES UNFLARED	SHEN08	578091.10	4483271.00	220	14.02	295.37	4.39	0.58	0.001689
SHENANGO	EMERGENCY FLARE / EMGNCY FLARE-COG FLARING	SHEN09	578091.10	4483271.00	220	14.02	1272.99	20.00	0.58	0.059232
SHENANGO	LIGHT OIL TRUCK AND BARGE	SHEN10	578127.00	4483228.40	220	6.10	294.26	3.05	0.27	0.000006
SHENANGO	MAIN (BLEEDER) FLARE	SHEN11	578211.40	4483202.30	220	30.48	1272.99	20.00	0.61	0.001144
SHENANGO	MISC FUGS, COOLING TWRS	SHEN12	578127.00	4483228.40	220	3.05	294.26	0.03	0.03	0.527150
SHENANGO	PEC BAGHOUSE	SHEN13	578118.00	4483380.00	220	45.72	295.37	19.41	3.05	0.109910
SHENANGO	QUENCH TOWER, BATTERY S-1	SHEN14	578162.70	4483238.40	220	17.07	338.55	4.33	4.57	1.209100
SHENANGO	S-1 PUSHING FUGITIVES / S-1 PUSHING FUGITIVES	SHEN15	578082.40	4483300.80	220	10.36	1033.15	1.59	1.59	0.057168
SHENANGO	SULFEROX VENT / SULFEROX VENT	SHEN16	578080.10	4483114.30	220	17.68	329.10	14.54	0.20	0.043384
SHENANGO	TAR DECANter SLUDGE RECYL	SHEN17	578127.00	4483228.40	220	7.62	294.26	3.05	0.27	0.000009

APPENDIX D – MMIF Configuration

MMIF meteorological data was used for this demonstration as the most appropriate available data. MMIF version 3.4 was used for the extractions of the WRF data, as prepared for the PM_{2.5} SIP. MMIF Guidance includes recommendations for some settings for MMIF, while allowing for user selection for other settings (Brashers and Emery, 2016). See the SO₂ SIP for a detailed analysis of MMIF for regulatory modeling (ACHD, 2017).

MMIF Output Mode

AERMET-ready output files were selected for the MMIF processing. As such, MMIF data are used for onsite, upper air, and surface characteristic inputs, processed through AERMET to generate AERMOD-ready meteorological files. This is the recommended approach and allows for other options such as ADJ_U*.

MMIF Vertical Layers

ACHD selected the following vertical layers for MMIF, with TOP structure:

20 30 40 60 80 100 125 150 175 200 250 300 350 400 450 500 600 700 800 900 1000 1500 2000 2500 3000 3500 4000 5000

These layers are slightly different than the recommended lowest layers up to 100 m but allow for more characterization in-valley, specifically for the 10 m level winds.

Mixing Height

The user has three different options for mixing heights supplied by MMIF:

- WRF (no recalculation of mixing heights)
- MMIF (MMIF-recalculated mixing heights)
- AERMET (allow AERMET to calculate mixing heights)

The AERMET option was selected for mixing height, allowing for AERMET calculation of mixing height along with ADJ_U* processing. (Note: ADJ_U* can affect several interdependent variables in the boundary layer parameters file (.sfc), including mixing height. Also, turbulence parameters are not included with MMIF, so ADJ_U* is appropriate for use.) The use of AERMET-based mixing heights was deemed to be the best complement for MMIF to AERMOD, more consistent with the overall methodology for the AERMOD modeling system.

MMIF Upper Levels

Based on comparisons to measured sodar and multi-level tower data, wind speeds at upper levels (above 50 m) were found to contain a high bias. This is based on airport/plateau wind speeds built into the WRF and not translating into lower wind speeds to represent localized in-valley flow. (See more details in the SO₂ SIP.)

To eliminate this bias, only surface wind speeds up to the 50 m layer were used from the supplied MMIF ONSITE data. This technique forces AERMOD, which extrapolates hourly data based on any/all supplied measurements, to more realistically calculate the upper levels wind speeds. This may also be a more AERMET-like approach for wind speed, putting more emphasis on AERMET than WRF for vertical profiles.

Wind Speed Threshold

A wind speed threshold of 0.0 m/s was selected for Stage 1 AERMET processing of MMIF data, as recommended by the MMIF Guidance. This allows for all wind speeds generated by the WRF model to be used in the profile (.pfl) file, but a minimum speed of 0.28 m/s is substituted for any hour below this minimum in the boundary layer parameters file (.sfc). The use of MMIF therefore contains no missing or calms data for any hour.

Note: for the SO₂ SIP, a threshold of 0.5 m/s was used for Stage 1 AERMET processing. Overall results with/without a threshold are similar, with some source impacts increasing while others show decreases in impacts. The use of lower thresholds did not affect the highest range (99th percentile) concentrations predicted with the SO₂ attainment modeling.

Post-Processing

As mentioned throughout this document, the use of multiple meteorological data sets requires post-processing. CALPOST was used for the post-processing (see Appendix E).

MMIF Cells

The MMIF cells used for site-specific meteorology for each facility modeled in the demonstration are shown geographically in Figure D-1. The U. S. Steel locations lie within the 444 m resolution WRF grid, while the others fall within the 1.33 km resolution grid.



Figure D-1. MMIF Locations used for the Modeling

APPENDIX E – Post-Processing

For post-processing results from different runs (e.g., using different MMIF cells or different BUOYLINE results), the CALPUFF modeling system post-processors were used.

This required three steps/programs:

- AER2CAL (version 1.21): converts AERMOD post files to CALPUFF format. The AERMOD post files (using the POSTFILE keyword) are in unformatted binary format, with the 1-hour averages for each discrete receptor.
- CALSUM (version 7.0.0): sums the hourly impacts from different runs, matched in time/space.
- CALPOST (version 7.1.0): processes the impacts, generates the selected rank(s) for the impact totals in summary and plot formats.

AER2CAL and CALSUM are related programs with no regulatory status. CALPOST is no longer part of a preferred modeling system (with CALPUFF), but there is no preferred post-processor available with AERMOD. These CALPUFF tools are publicly available and show equivalent results to AERMOD.

To test the equivalence of the default AERMOD processing to the CALPOST post-processing, individual test sources were run in AERMOD and then post-processed and summed with CALPOST. Results were identical between AERMOD (with all sources in one run) and CALPOST, except for some slight differences ($\pm 0.01 \mu\text{g}/\text{m}^3$) due to CALPOST rounding the impacts to five significant figures, while AERMOD keeps five decimal places.

APPENDIX F – Additional Model Performance Figures

Figures F-1 through F-9 provide individual Q-Q plots by buoyant line methodology for each site and averaging period, shown in logarithmic scale.

Lincoln Hourly

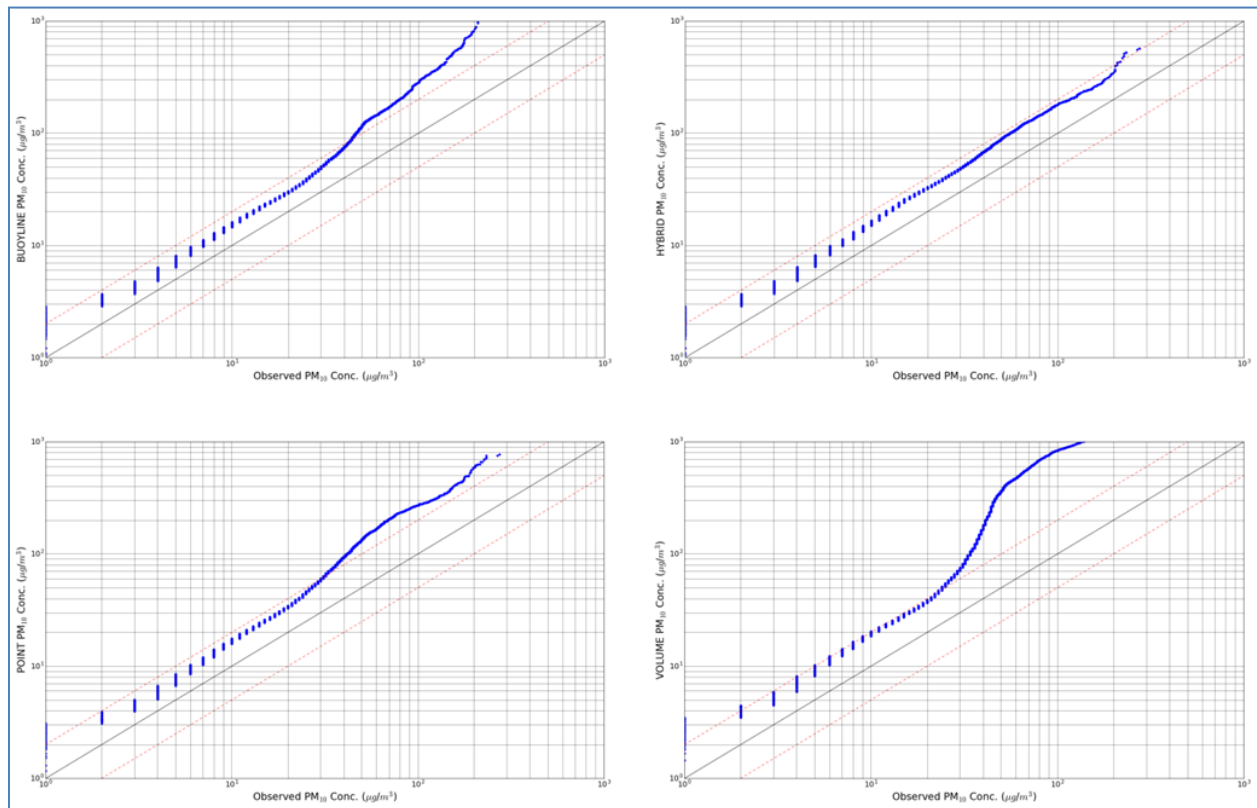


Figure F-1. Lincoln 1-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

Lincoln 3-Hour

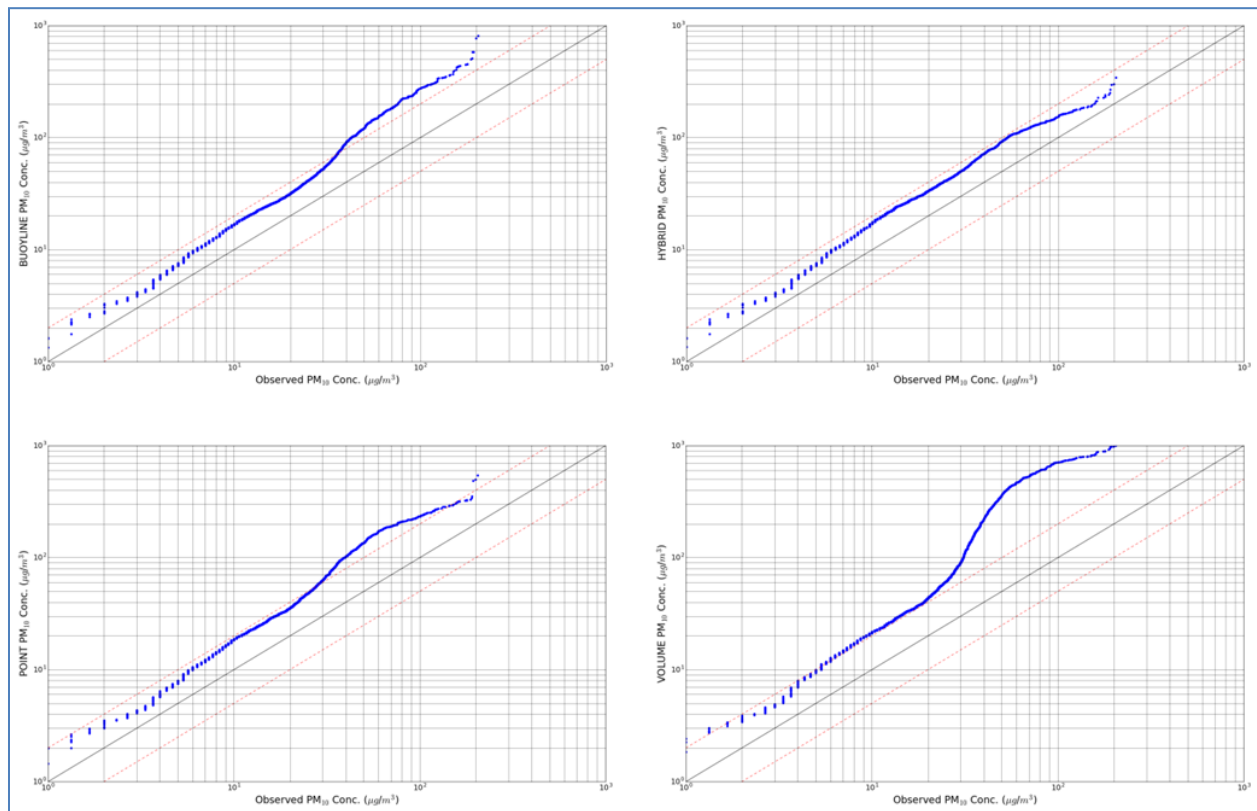


Figure F-2. Lincoln 3-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

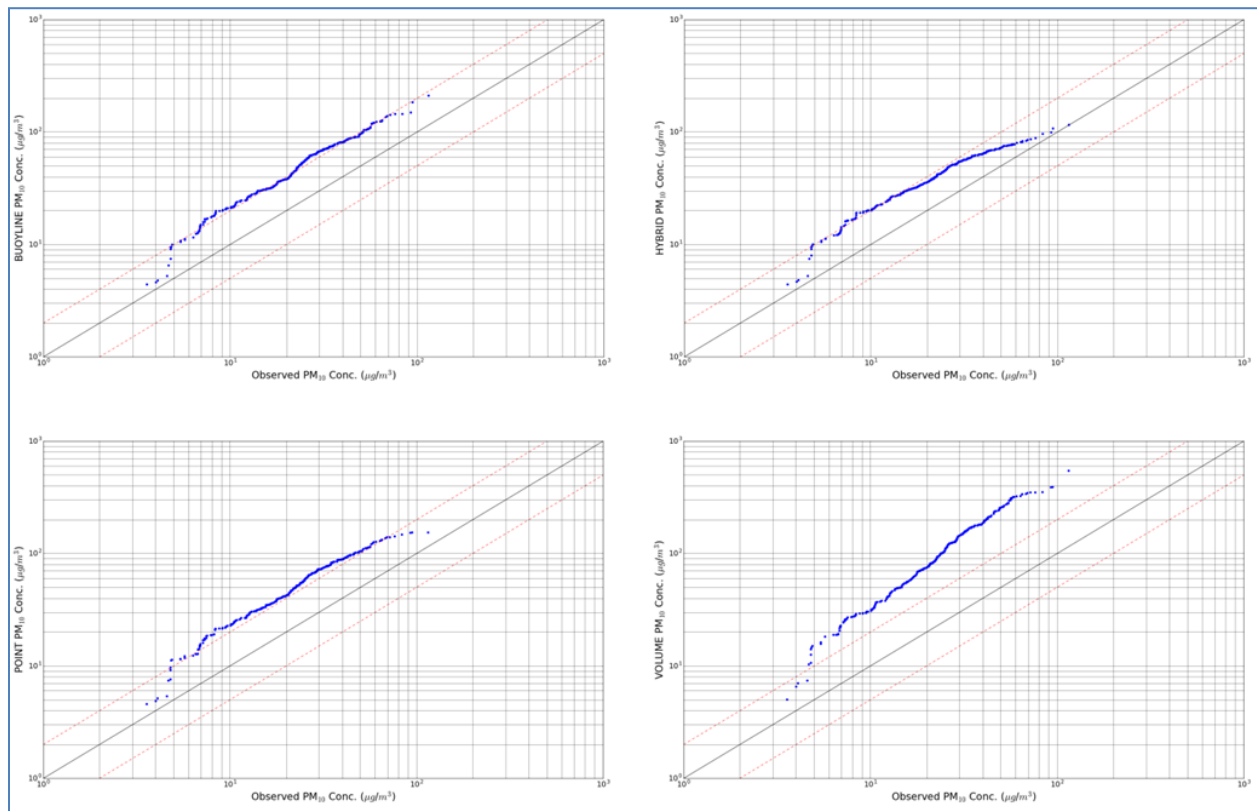


Figure F-3. Lincoln 24-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

Liberty Hourly

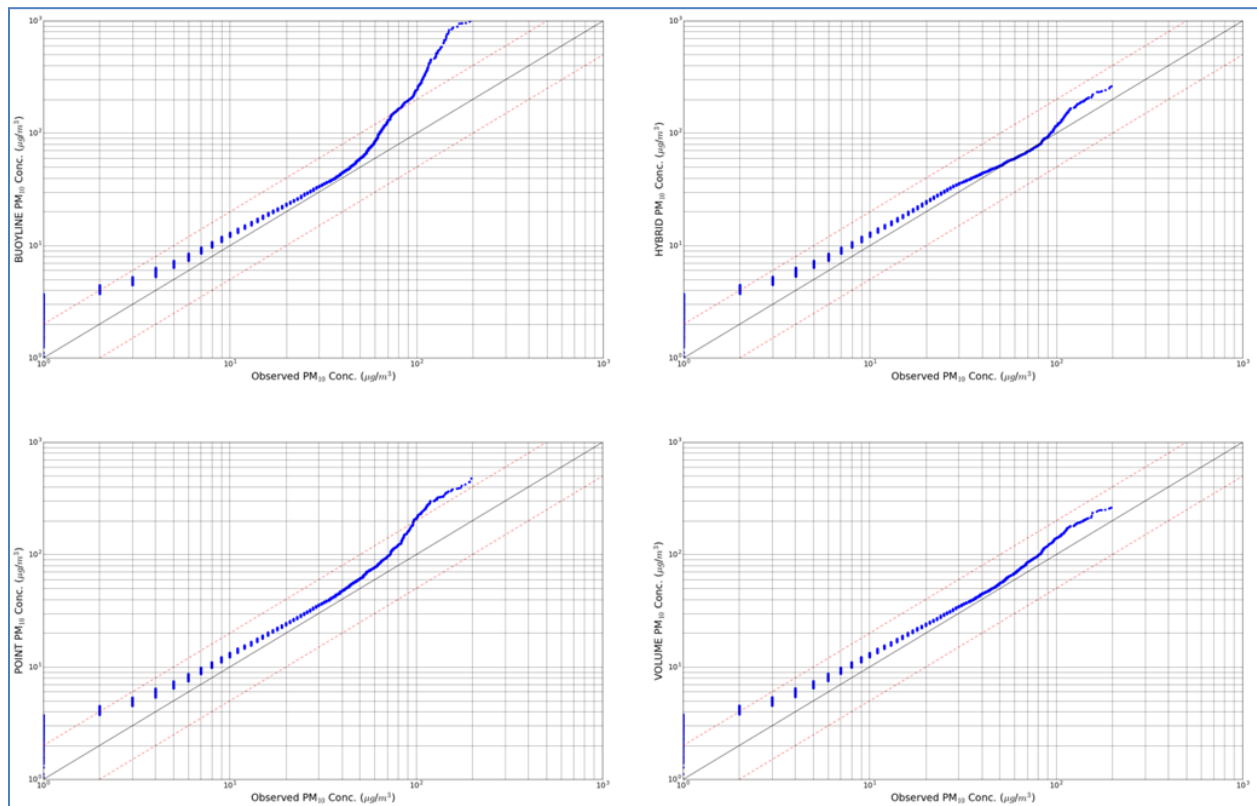


Figure F-4. Liberty 1-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

Liberty 3-Hour

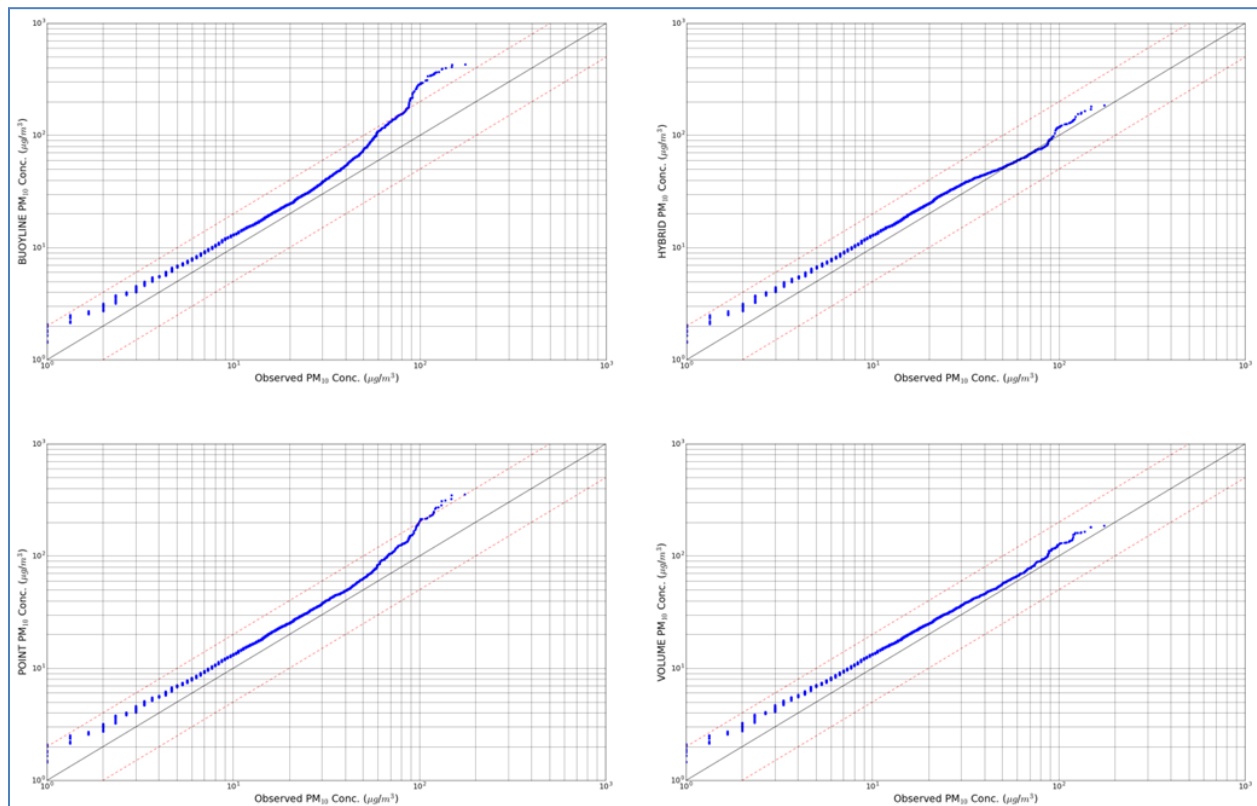


Figure F-5. Liberty 3-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

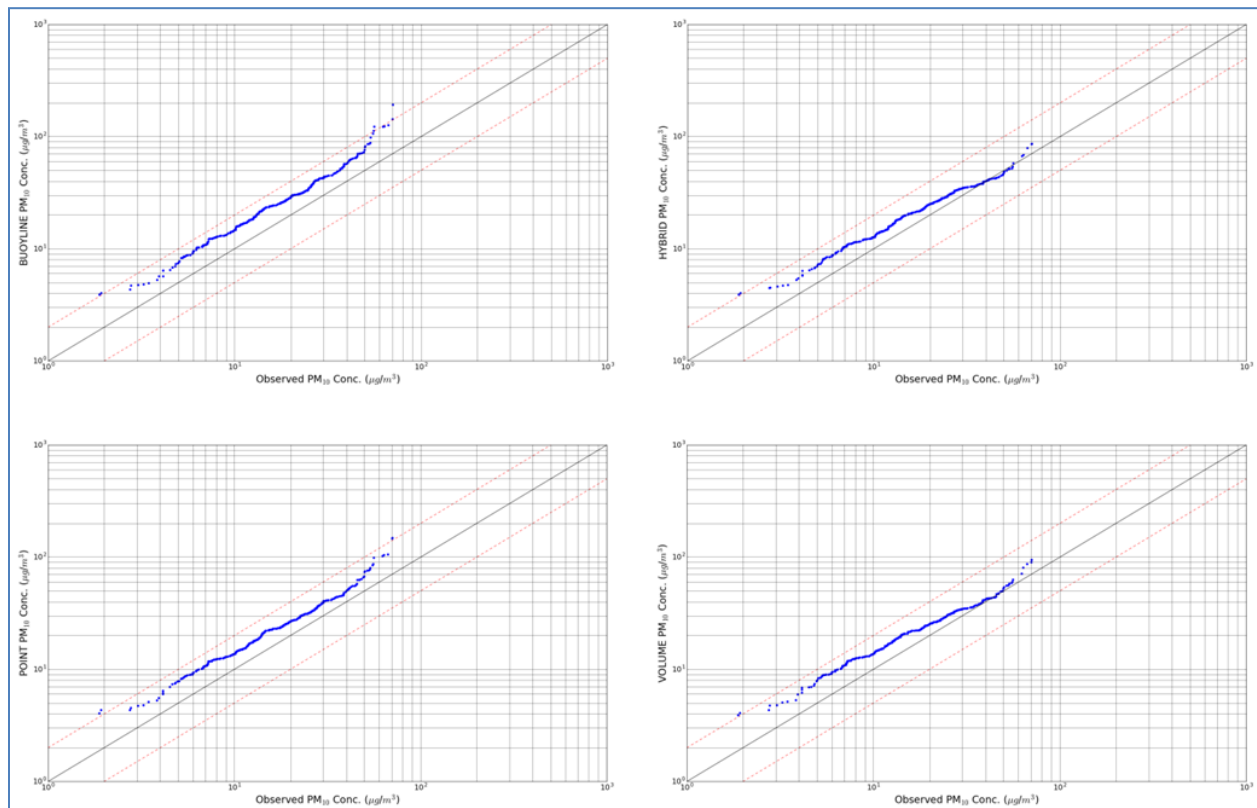


Figure F-6. Liberty 24-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

Glassport Hourly

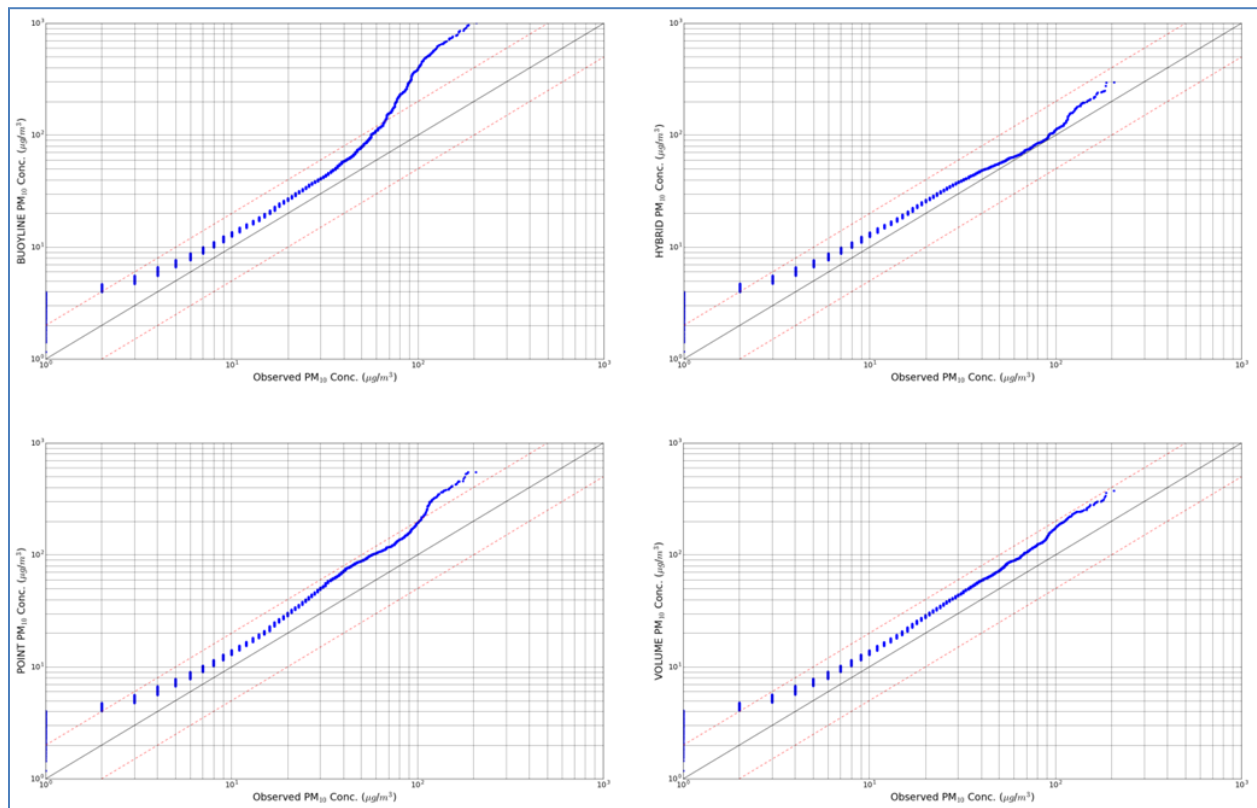


Figure F-7. Glassport 1-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

Glassport 3-Hour

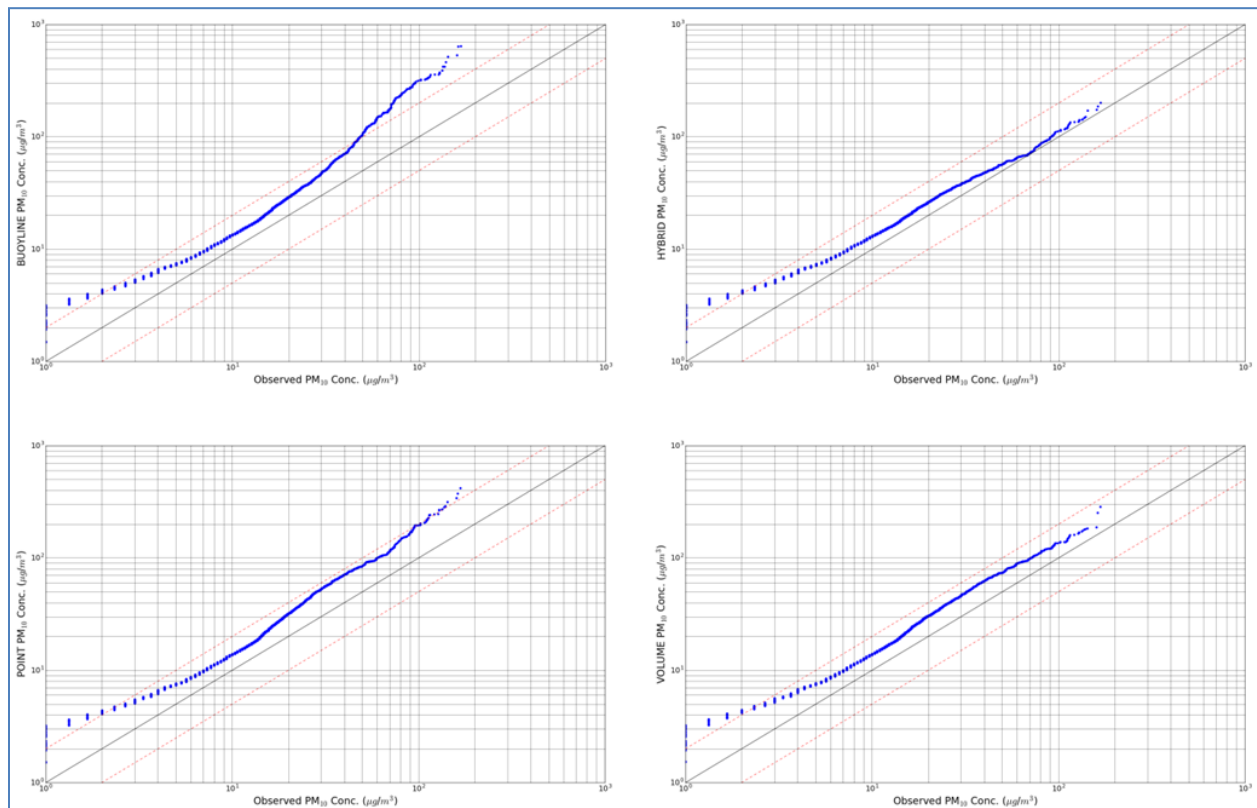


Figure F-8. Glassport 3-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

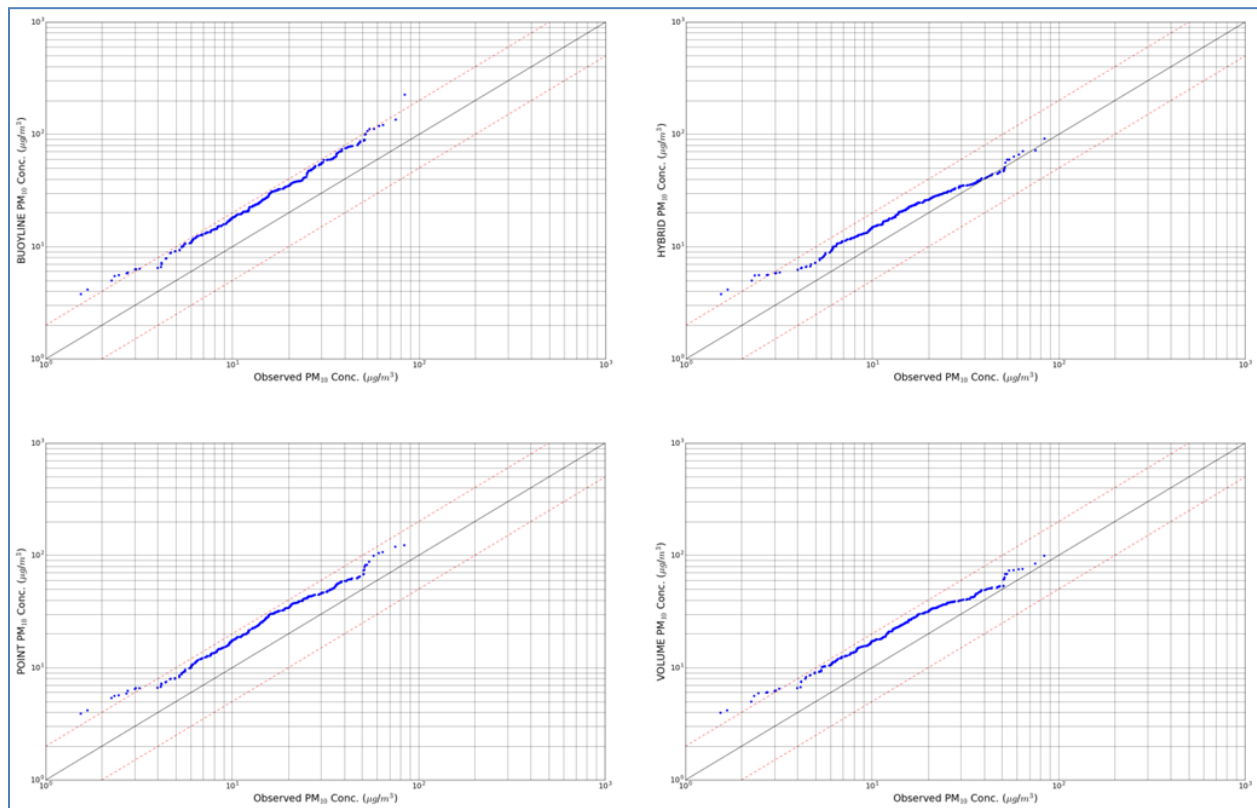


Figure F-9. Glassport 24-Hour Q-Q Plots, by Buoyant Line Methodology

APPENDIX G – Modified BLP Code

(Modifications highlighted in yellow)

```
C*****BLP00005
C                                           BLP00006
C                                           BLP00010
C           BLP (DATED 99176)                BLP00060
C                                           BLP00061
C           *** SEE BLP MODEL CHANGE BULLETIN MCB#3 *** BLP00062
C                                           BLP00063
C           ON THE SUPPORT CENTER FOR REGULATORY AIR MODELS BULLETIN BOARD BLP00064
C                                           BLP00065
C           919-541-5742                      BLP00066
C                                           BLP00070
C                                           BLP00080
C           BLP -- MULTIPLE BUOYANT LINE AND POINT SOURCE BLP00090
C           DISPERSION MODEL                 BLP00100
C                                           BLP00110
C                                           BLP00120
C                                           BLP00130
C           DEVELOPED BY:                   BLP00140
C                                           BLP00150
C           JOE SCIRE AND LLOYD SCHULMAN    BLP00160
C           ENVIRONMENTAL RESEARCH AND TECHNOLOGY BLP00170
C           696 VIRGINIA ROAD               BLP00180
C           CONCORD, MASSACHUSETTS 01742    BLP00190
C                                           IBM
C                                           BLP00200
C*****BLP00210
C
C           MODIFIED BY:
C
C           ROGER W. BRODE
C           PACIFIC ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES, INC.
C           5001 S. MIAMI BLVD, SUITE 300
C           P.O. BOX 12077
C           RESEARCH TRIANGLE PARK, NC 27709
C
C           June 25, 1999
C
C           Modified to read meteorological data from an ASCII data file,
C           rather than an unformatted data file, using the default ASCII
C           format for ISCST3 generated by PCRAMMET and MPRM. Also modified
C           to get filenames from the command line using the Lahey LF90
C           GETCL function (based on the ISCST3 model code), and to write
C           the model run date and time to the main output file. Version
C           date used for output is now defined once in BLOCK DATA as
C           CHARACTER*5 VERSN. Also modified for Y2K compliance using a
C           date window of 1950 to 2049.
C
C*****
C
C           ADDITIONAL MODIFICATION BY:
C
C           Jason Maranche, Allegheny County Health Department (ACHD)
C
C           November 2013
C
C           Modified by ACHD in order to generate plume rise output
C           for use in AERMOD. Original algorithms were developed by
C           Larry Simmons of E2M for the ACHD PM10 SIP workgroup in 1993.
C
C           Code changes indicated by 'ACHDXXXX' at line number.
C
C*****
C                                           BLP00220
C                                           BLP00220
C           CHARACTER*4 TITLE(20)           BLP00230
```

```

REAL L,LEFF,LD,LELEV                                BLP00240
LOGICAL RINPUT,LSHEAR,RDOWNW,RUTMS                  BLP00250
LOGICAL LMETIN,LMETOT,LTRANS                         BLP00260
LOGICAL RCOMPR                                       BLP00270
COMMON/SOURCE/NLINES,XLBEG(10),XLEND(10),DEL(10),YSCS(10),QT(10), BLP00280
1 HS(10),XRCS(10,129),YRCS(10,129),TCOR,LELEV(10),    BLP00290
2 NPTS,XPSCS(50),YPSCS(50),PQ(50),PHS(50),XPRCS(50),YPRCS(50),    BLP00300
3 TSTACK(50),APTS(50),BPTS(50),VEXIT(50),PELEV(50),IDOWNW(50)    BLP00310
COMMON/RCEPT/RXBEG,RXBEG,RXEND,RYEND,RDX,RDY,XRSCS(100),    BLP00320
1 YRSCS(100),XRRCS(100),YRRCS(100),RELEV(100),NREC    BLP00330
COMMON/PR/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,FP,XMATCH,DX,AVFACT,TWOHB,N,LSHEAR,    BLP00340
1 LTRANS                                              BLP00350
COMMON/PRLS/XFB,LEFF,LD,R0,XFINAL,XFS               BLP00360
COMMON/RINTP/XDIST(7),DH(7)                         BLP00370
COMMON/METD/ZMEAS,WS,WD,ISTAB,TDEGK,DPBL,THETA,S,P,IYR,JDAY,IHOUR BLP00380
COMMON/METD24/KST(24),SPEED(24),RANDWD(24),HMX(24),TEMP(24),    BLP00390
1 DHTA(2),PEXP(6),IDELS,IDSURF,IYSURF,IDUPER,IYUPER,TERAN(6),    BLP00400
2 IRU,IHRMAX,LMETIN,LMETOT,IDAYS(366)               BLP00410
COMMON/PBLDAT/TWOPBL,PBL1P6                         BLP00420
COMMON/OUTPT/IPCL(11),IPCP(51)                      BLP00430
COMMON/PARM/CRIT,TER1,DECFAC,XBACKG,CONST2,CONST3,MAXIT    BLP00440
C COMMON/QA/VERSION,LEVEL                            BLP00450
DATA PI/3.1415927/                                  BLP00460
CPES Begin PES Code Changes

C Declare ILEN_FLD Parameter, which controls length of filenames.
C Also declare variables for input and output filenames, version date
C and model run time and date.
INTEGER, PARAMETER :: ILEN_FLD = 80
CHARACTER (LEN=ILEN_FLD) :: INPFIL,OUTFIL,METFIL,CNCFIL
COMMON/IOFILE/ INPFIL,OUTFIL,METFIL,CNCFIL
CHARACTER RUNDAT*8, RUNTIM*8, VERSN*5
COMMON/DATETIME/ RUNDAT, RUNTIM, VERSN

C Get Date and Time using system-specific functions --- CALL DATIME
CALL DATIME (RUNDAT, RUNTIM)

C Retrieve Input and Output File Names From Command Line,
C --- CALL GETCOM
CALL GETCOM (' BLP ',ILEN_FLD,INPFIL,OUTFIL,CNCFIL,METFIL)

C Open Input and Output Files --- CALL FILOPN
CALL FILOPN (ILEN_FLD,INPFIL,OUTFIL,CNCFIL,METFIL)

WRITE (6,1234) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM
1234 FORMAT ('1',21X,'BLP (DATED ',A5,') ',71X,A8/123X,A8/)

CPES End PES Code Changes
C BLP00580
C READ INPUTS BLP00590
C BLP00600
CALL INPUT(RINPUT,RDOWNW,TITLE,RUTMS,RCOMPR)
IF(.NOT.RINPUT)CALL RECEPT(RUTMS) BLP00610
BLP00620
C
C WRITE HEADERS FOR PLUME RISE HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES ACHD0621
IF(.NOT.LMETOT)THEN ACHD0622
WRITE(6,2222) ACHD0623
2222 FORMAT(1X,'PLUME RISE HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES OUTPUT'// ACHD0624
1 3X,'YR',1X,'JDAY',2X,'HR',5X,'DH1',5X,'DH2',5X,'DH3',5X,'DH4', ACHD0625
2 5X,'DH5',5X,'DH6',5X,'DH7',5X,'XF1',5X,'XF2',5X,'XF3',5X,'XF4', ACHD0626
3 5X,'XF5',5X,'XF6',5X,'XF7',7X,'XFB',5X,'XFS') ACHD0627
END IF ACHD0628
C
C BLP00630
C WRITE RUN INFORMATION TO RECORD #1 OF OUTPUT FILE (20) BLP00640
C BLP00650
CALL OUTITL(TITLE,NREC,NPTS,NLINES,IPCL,IPCP,IYR,IDAYS,RCOMPR) BLP00660
IF(NLINES.LT.1)GO TO 21 BLP00670
DO 20 I=1,NLINES BLP00680
20 DEL(I)=XLEND(I)-XLBEG(I) BLP00690
21 CONTINUE BLP00700

```

	IF(NPTS.LE.0)GO TO 520	BLP00710
C		BLP00720
C	IF THE POINT SOURCE DOWNWASH OPTION IS REQUESTED,	BLP00730
C	DEFINE THE RECTANGLE OF INFLUENCE (IN SCS COORDINATES)	BLP00740
C	FOR THE DOWNWASH CALCULATIONS	BLP00750
C		BLP00760
	IF(.NOT.RDOWNW)GO TO 520	BLP00770
	THREHB=3.*HB	BLP00780
	TWOHB=2.*HB	BLP00790
	HALFWB=WB/2.	BLP00800
	XAMIN=-TWOHB	BLP00810
	XAMAX=L+TWOHB	BLP00820
	YAMIN=-HALFWB-TWOHB	BLP00830
	YAMAX=(NLINE-1)*(DX+WB)+HALFWB+TWOHB	BLP00840
C	FOR THOSE POINTS WITHIN THE REGION OF BUILDING DOWNWASH	BLP00850
C	EFFECTS AND WITH STACK HEIGHTS < 3*HB, SET	BLP00860
C	IDOWNW (POINT #) = 1	BLP00870
	DO 505 I=1,NPTS	BLP00880
	IF(PHS(I).GE.THREHB)GO TO 505	BLP00890
	IF(XPSCS(I).LT.XAMIN.OR.XPSCS(I).GT.XAMAX)GO TO 505	BLP00900
	IF(YPSCS(I).LT.YAMIN.OR.YPSCS(I).GT.YAMAX)GO TO 505	BLP00910
	IDOWNW(I)=1	BLP00920
505	CONTINUE	BLP00930
520	CONTINUE	BLP00940
	IF(LMETIN)GO TO 1212	BLP00950
C	READ STATION CODES AND YEAR OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA	BLP00960
CPES	Begin PES Code Changes	
	READ(2,*)IDS,IYS,IDU,IYU	
CPES	End PES Code Changes	
	IF(IDS.EQ.IDSURF.AND.IYS.EQ.IYSURF.AND.IDU.EQ.IDUPER.AND.	BLP00980
	1 IYU.EQ.IYUPER)GO TO 1212	BLP00990
	WRITE(6,1211)IDSURF,IYSURF,IDS,IYS,IDUPER,IYUPER,IDU,IYU	BLP01000
1211	FORMAT('1','REQUESTED STATION ID OR YEAR DOES NOT MATCH ',	BLP01010
	1 'THAT READ FROM THE MET. DATA FILE -- RUN TERMINATED'/	BLP01020
	2 '0',2X,'REQUESTED SURFACE DATA: ID = ',I5,3X,'YEAR = ',I4/	BLP01030
	3 10X,'MET. DATA READS: ID = ',I5,3X,'YEAR = ',I4/	BLP01040
	4 '0', 'REQUESTED UPPER AIR DATA: ID = ',I5,3X,'YEAR = ',I4/	BLP01050
	5 10X,'MET. DATA FILE READS: ID = ',I5,3X,'YEAR = ',I4)	BLP01060
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP01070
1212	CONTINUE	BLP01080
C	CALCULATE DISTANCE (FROM XFB) TO FINAL NEUTRAL PLUME RISE	BLP01090
C	ASSUMING PLUMES INTERACT BEFORE REACHING TERMINAL RISE	BLP01100
	FBRG=N*FPRIME/PI	BLP01110
	IF(FBRG.GT.55.)GO TO 10	BLP01120
C	THE CONSTANT 49 = 3.5*14.	BLP01130
	XFINAL=49.*FBRG**0.625	BLP01140
	GO TO 15	BLP01150
10	XFINAL=3.5*CONST3*FBRG**0.4	BLP01160
15	CONTINUE	BLP01170
	XMATCH=XFINAL	BLP01180
C		BLP01190
C	ENTER MAIN LOOP	BLP01200
C		BLP01210
	ISTART=1	BLP01220
	DO 135 I=1,366	BLP01230
	II=367-I	BLP01240
	IF(IDAYS(II).NE.1)GO TO 135	BLP01250
	LASTDY=II	BLP01260
	GO TO 137	BLP01270
135	CONTINUE	BLP01280
	WRITE(6,136)	BLP01290
136	FORMAT(///'0','EXECUTION TERMINATING -- NO ELEMENTS OF ',	BLP01300
	1 'IDAYS ARRAY ARE EQUAL TO ONE')	BLP01310
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP01320
137	CONTINUE	BLP01330
	IF(LMETIN)LASTDY=1	BLP01340
	WRITE(6,1401)	BLP01350

```

1401  FORMAT('1')                                BLP01360
      DO 1002 IDAY=ISTART,LASTDY                  BLP01370
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

C      READ METEOROLOGICAL DATA AND RETURN JULIAN DAY (JDAY) FROM DATA FILE

      CALL MET(JDAY)

C      Check for Proper Date Sequence
      IF (IDAY .NE. JDAY) THEN
          WRITE(*,*) 'MET DATA SEQUENCE ERROR AT JDAY = ',JDAY
          WRITE(6,*) 'MET DATA SEQUENCE ERROR AT JDAY = ',JDAY
          STOP
      END IF

CPES  End PES Code Changes
      IF(IDAYS(IDAY).NE.1)GO TO 1002                BLP01410
C                                          BLP01420
C      DO 1000 IHR=1,IHRMAX                    BLP01430
C                                          BLP01440
C      IHR=IHR                                BLP01450
      ISTAB=KST(IHR)                            BLP01460
      TER1=1.-TERAN(ISTAB)                      BLP01470
      P=PEXP(ISTAB)                            BLP01480
      TDEGK=TEMP(IHR)                          BLP01490
      IF(ISTAB.GT.4)S=9.80616*DTHTA(ISTAB-4)/TDEGK BLP01500
      WS=SPEED(IHR)                            BLP01510
      WD=RANDWD(IHR)                           BLP01520
C      CONVERT WD (FROM PREPROCESSOR) TO WD IN THE REGULAR BLP01530
C      METEOROLOGICAL SENSE (I.E., 0=NORTH WIND,90=EAST WIND, BLP01540
C      180=SOUTH WIND,270=WEST WIND)            BLP01550
      WD1=WD+180.                              BLP01560
      WD1=AMOD(WD1,360.)                      BLP01570
      THETA=360.-(WD1+TCOR)                    BLP01580
      IF(THETA.LT.0.0)THETA=360.+THETA          BLP01590
      THETA=AMOD(THETA,360.)                  BLP01600
      DPBL=HMIX(IHR)                          BLP01610
      TWOPBL=2.*DPBL                          BLP01620
      PBL1P6=1.6*DPBL                         BLP01630
      CALL COORD(THETA)                       BLP01640
      CALL CONTRB(RCOMPR)                     BLP01650
1000  CONTINUE                                BLP01660
1002  CONTINUE                                BLP01670
      WRITE(6,1005)JDAY                       BLP01680
1005  FORMAT('0',30X,'LAST DAY PROCESSED = ',I3) BLP01690
C
C      CALL WAUDIT
      STOP                                     BLP01700
      END                                     BLP01710
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

      SUBROUTINE GETCOM (MODEL,LENGTH,INPFIL,OUTFIL,CNCFIL,METFIL)
C*****
C
C      ADAPTED FROM PCCODE Module of ISC2 Short Term Model - ISCST2
C
C      PURPOSE: Controls Retrieving Input and Output File Names From
C               the Command Line for PCs
C
C      PROGRAMMER: Roger Brode
C
C      DATE:     March 2, 1992
C
C      MODIFIED: To use ILEN_FLD (passed in as LENGTH) to define
C               the length of the INPFIL and OUTFIL variables,
C               and to specify length of the command line as
C               a PARAMETER, initially set to 150. Also set up
C               conditional compilation statements (commented out)
C               to facilitate compilation by DEC Visual Fortran.
C               R.W. Brode, PES, Inc. - 12/2/98
C

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C      MODIFIED:   Jayant Hardikar, PES, Inc.
C                  - Length of command line for Lahey version changed
C                  from 80 to 120 characters - 4/19/93
C                  - Adapted for DEPMET/PMERGE - 7/29/94
C
C      INPUTS:   Command Line
C
C      OUTPUTS:  Input Runstream File Name
C                Output Print File Name
C
C      CALLED FROM:  MAIN
C*****
C
C      Variable Declarations
C      IMPLICIT NONE
C
C      INTEGER LENGTH
C      CHARACTER (LEN=LENGTH) :: INPFIL, OUTFIL, CNCFIL, METFIL
C      CHARACTER (LEN=8)      :: MODEL
C      Declare the COMLIN Variable to Hold Contents of Command Line for Lahey
C      INTEGER , PARAMETER :: LENCL = 150
C      CHARACTER (LEN=LENCL) :: COMLIN
C      INTEGER LOCB(LENCL), LOCE(LENCL), I, IFCNT
C      LOGICAL INFLD
C
C      COMLIN = ' '
C      METFIL = ' '
C*****LAHEY START
C      Use Lahey Function GETCL To Retrieve Contents of Command Line.
C      Retrieve Input and Output File Names From the COMLIN Variable.
C      CALL GETCL(COMLIN)
C      INFLD = .FALSE.
C      IFCNT = 0
C      DO I = 1, LENCL
C        IF (.NOT.INFLD .AND. COMLIN(I:I) .NE. ' ') THEN
C          INFLD = .TRUE.
C          IFCNT = IFCNT + 1
C          LOCB(IFCNT) = I
C        ELSE IF (INFLD .AND. COMLIN(I:I) .EQ. ' ') THEN
C          INFLD = .FALSE.
C          LOCE(IFCNT) = I - 1
C        END IF
C      END DO
C      IF (IFCNT .LT. 3 .OR. IFCNT .GT. 4) THEN
C      Error on Command Line.  Write Error Message and STOP
C        WRITE(*,660) MODEL
C        STOP
C      END IF
C      INPFIL = COMLIN(LOCB(1):LOCE(1))
C      OUTFIL = COMLIN(LOCB(2):LOCE(2))
C      CNCFIL = COMLIN(LOCB(3):LOCE(3))
C      Check for Optional Argument for Preprocessed Met Data File
C      IF (IFCNT .EQ. 4) THEN
C        METFIL = COMLIN(LOCB(4):LOCE(4))
C      END IF
C*****LAHEY STOP
C
C      660 FORMAT (' COMMAND LINE ERROR: ',A8,' input_file output_file',
C      &          ' concen_file [metdata_file]')
C
C      RETURN
C      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE DATIME ( DCALL, TCALL )
C*****
C      DATIME Module
C
C      PURPOSE: Obtain the system date and time

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```

C
C      PROGRAMMER: Jim Paumier, PES, Inc.
C
C      DATE:      April 15, 1994
C
C      MODIFIED:   Uses Fortran 90 DATE_AND_TIME routine.
C                  R.W. Brode, PES, 8/14/98
C
C      INPUTS:    none
C
C      OUTPUTS:    Date and time in character format
C
C      CALLED FROM:  RUNTIME
C*****
C
C      Variable Declarations
C      IMPLICIT NONE
C
C      CHARACTER DCALL*8, TCALL*8
C      CHARACTER CDATE*8, CTIME*10, CZONE*5
C      INTEGER   :: IDATETIME(8)
C      INTEGER   :: IPTYR, IPTMON, IPTDAY, IPTHR, IPTMIN, IPTSEC
C
C      DCALL = ' '
C      TCALL = ' '
C
C      Call date and time routine
C      CALL DATE_AND_TIME (CDATE, CTIME, CZONE, IDATETIME)
C
C      Convert year to two digits and store array variables
C      IPTYR = IDATETIME(1) - 100 * INT(IDATETIME(1)/100)
C      IPTMON = IDATETIME(2)
C      IPTDAY = IDATETIME(3)
C      IPTHR = IDATETIME(5)
C      IPTMIN = IDATETIME(6)
C      IPTSEC = IDATETIME(7)
C
C      Write Date and Time to Character Variables, DCALL & TCALL
C      WRITE(DCALL, '(2(I2.2,"/"),I2.2)' ) IPTMON, IPTDAY, IPTYR
C      WRITE(TCALL, '(2(I2.2,":"),I2.2)' ) IPTHR, IPTMIN, IPTSEC
C
C      RETURN
C      END
C
C      SUBROUTINE FILOPN (LENGTH,INPFIL,OUTFIL,CNCFIL,METFIL)
C*****
C                  FILOPN Module
C
C      PURPOSE: Opens Input and Output Files
C
C      PROGRAMMER: Roger Brode, PES, Inc.
C
C      DATE:      December 6, 1994
C
C      INPUTS:    Input filename, INPFIL
C                  Output filename, OUTFIL
C                  Concentration filename, CNCFIL
C                  Met Data filename, METFIL
C
C      OUTPUTS:    Openned files
C
C      CALLED FROM:  MAIN
C
C      ERROR HANDLING:  Checks errors opening files
C*****
C
C      Variable Declarations
C      IMPLICIT NONE
C
C      INTEGER LENGTH
C      CHARACTER (LEN=LENGTH) :: INPFIL, OUTFIL, CNCFIL, METFIL

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CHARACTER DUMMY*8

SAVE

C      OPEN Input Runstream File, Unit = 5
      DUMMY = 'RUN-STRM'
      OPEN (UNIT=5,FILE=INPFIL,ERR=99,STATUS='OLD')

C      OPEN Print Output File, Unit = 6
      DUMMY = 'OUTPUT'
CLF90 The CARRIAGECONTROL specifier in the following statement is a
CLF90 non-standard Lahey language extension (also supported by DEC VF),
CLF90 and may need to be removed for portability of the code.
      OPEN (UNIT=6,FILE=OUTFIL,CARRIAGECONTROL='FORTRAN',
&          ERR=99,STATUS='UNKNOWN')

C      OPEN Output Concentration Data File, Unit = 20
      DUMMY = 'CONCDATA'
      OPEN (UNIT=20,FILE=CNCFIL,FORM='UNFORMATTED',ERR=99,
&          STATUS='UNKNOWN')

      IF (METFIL .NE. ' ') THEN
C      OPEN Meteorological Data File, Unit = 2
      DUMMY = 'METDATA'
      OPEN (UNIT=2,FILE=METFIL,ERR=99,STATUS='OLD')
      END IF

      GO TO 1000

C      WRITE Error Message: Error Opening File
99      WRITE(*,*) 'Error Opening File: ', DUMMY
      STOP

1000 CONTINUE

      RETURN
      END

CPES End PES Code Changes
C
      SUBROUTINE INPUT(RINPUT,RDOWNW,TITLE,RUTMS,RCOMPR)
C
C
C      REAL*8 RXBEG,RYBEG,RXEND,RYEND,XBASE,YBASE,XCOORD,YCOORD
      REAL*8 XLBEG,XLEND,YLBEG,YLEND
      REAL*8 ANGRD,SINT,COST,XB1,XE1,YB1,YE1,EX,EY
      REAL*8 YLBS,YLES
      REAL YLBEG1(10),YLEND1(10)
      REAL L,LELEV
      REAL DIAM(50)
      LOGICAL RINPUT,LINPUT,LUTMS,LPART,LSHEAR,RDOWNW,LDOWNW,LFALSE
      LOGICAL LMETOT,LMETIN,LTRANS,RUTMS
      LOGICAL LCOMPR,RCOMPR
      CHARACTER*4 TITLE(20)
      CHARACTER*4 ALPYES,ALP1,ALP2,ALP3,ALP4,ALP5,ALP6
C
C
C      COMMON BLOCKS
C
      COMMON/SOURCE/NLINES, XLBEG1(10), XLEND1(10), DEL(10), YSCS(10),
1 QT(10), HS(10), XRCS(10,129), YRCS(10,129), TCOR, LELEV(10),
2 NPTS, XPSCS(50), YPSCS(50), PQ(50), PHS(50), XPRCS(50), YPRCS(50),
3 TSTACK(50), APTS(50), BPTS(50), VEXIT(50), PELEV(50), IDOWNW(50)
      COMMON/RCEPT/RXBEG1,RYBEG1,RXEND1,RYEND1,RDX,RDY,XRSCS(100),
1 YRSCS(100),XRCS(100),YRCS(100),RELEV(100),NREC
      COMMON/PR/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,FP,XMATCH,DX,AVFACT,TWOHB,N,LSHEAR,
1 LTRANS
      COMMON/OUTPT/IPCL(11),IPCP(51)
      COMMON/FARM/CRIT,TER1,DECFA, XBACKG,CONST2,CONST3,MAXIT
      COMMON/METD24/KST(24),SPEED(24),RANDWD(24),HMX(24),TEMP(24),
1 DHTA(2),PEXP(6),IDELS,IDSURF,IYSURF,IDUPER,IYUPER,TERAN(6),
2 IRU,IHRMAX,LMETIN,LMETOT,IDAYS(366)

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BLP01720
BLP01730
BLP01740
BLP01750
BLP01760
BLP01770
BLP01780
BLP01790
BLP01800
BLP01810
BLP01820
BLP01830
BLP01840

BLP01850
BLP01860
BLP01870
BLP01880
BLP01890
BLP01900
BLP01910
BLP01920
BLP01930
BLP01940
BLP01950
BLP01960
BLP01970
BLP01980
BLP01990
BLP02000

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COMMON/METD/ZMEAS,WS,WD,ISTAB,TDEGK,DPBL,THETA,S,P,IYR,JDAY,IHOUR BLP02010
C COMMON/QA/VERSION,LEVEL BLP02020
CPES Begin PES Code Changes

CHARACTER RUNDAT*8, RUNTIM*8, VERSN*5
COMMON/DATETIME/ RUNDAT, RUNTIM, VERSN

CPES End PES Code Changes
C BLP02030
C NAMELIST STATEMENTS BLP02040
C BLP02050
NAMELIST/GEN/NLINES,NPTS,NREC,LINPUT,LUTMS,LPART,LDOWNW,LSHEAR, BLP02060
1 LTRANS,TCOR,LCOMPR BLP02070
NAMELIST/RISE/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,DX BLP02080
NAMELIST/METIN/ZMEAS,DTHTA,PEXP,IDSURF,IYSURF,IDUPER,IYUPER, BLP02090
1 IDELS,IRU,IDAYS,LMETIN,LMETOT BLP02100
NAMELIST/CALC/CRIT,TERAN,DECFAC,XBACKG,CONST2,CONST3,MAXIT BLP02110
NAMELIST/OUTPUT/IPCL,IPCP BLP02120
NAMELIST/RCEPT/RXBEG,RYBEG,RXEND,RYEND,RDX,RDY BLP02130
C BLP02140
DATA LINPUT/.FALSE./,LUTMS/.FALSE./,LPART/.FALSE./ BLP02150
DATA LDOWNW/.TRUE./,LFALSE/.FALSE./,LCOMPR/.FALSE./ BLP02160
DATA ALPYES/'YES'/,ALP1/'NO'/ BLP02170
DATA ALP2/'NO'/,ALP3/'NO'/,ALP4/'NO'/,ALP5/'NO'/,ALP6/'NO'/ BLP02180
DATA RAD/0.017453293/ BLP02190
DATA MAXL/10/,MAXP/50/,MAXR/100/ BLP02200
DATA TEN6/1.E6/ BLP02210
C BLP02220
C READ TITLE CARD BLP02230
C BLP02240
READ(5,7)TITLE BLP02250
7 FORMAT(20A4) BLP02260
CPES Begin PES Code Changes

WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM
1400 FORMAT('1',11X,'BLP -- MULTIPLE BUOYANT LINE AND POINT ',
1'SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL SCRAM VERSION (DATED ',A5,')',17X,A8,
2/,123X,A8 / ' ',13('*****'))

CPES End PES Code Changes
WRITE(6,8)TITLE BLP02310
8 FORMAT(/'0',20A4) BLP02320
C BLP02330
C READ NUMBER OF SOURCES AND FORMAT OF INPUTS (GEN NAMELIST) BLP02340
C BLP02350
READ(5,GEN) BLP02360
WRITE(6,GEN) BLP02370
N=NLINES BLP02380
RINPUT=LINPUT BLP02390
RUTMS=LUTMS BLP02400
RCOMPR=LCOMPR BLP02410
IF(NLINES.LE.0)LDOWNW=LFALSE BLP02420
RDOWNW=LDOWNW BLP02430
IF(NLINES.GT.MAXL)GO TO 700 BLP02440
IF(NPTS.GT.MAXP)GO TO 702 BLP02450
IF(NREC.GT.MAXR)GO TO 704 BLP02460
C BLP02470
C READ PARAMETERS USED IN LINE SOURCE PLUME RISE BLP02480
C CALCULATIONS (RISE NAMELIST) BLP02490
C BLP02500
IF(NLINES.LT.1)GO TO 49 BLP02510
READ(5,RISE) BLP02520
WRITE(6,RISE) BLP02530
C BLP02540
C READ RECEPTOR INFORMATION (RCEPT NAMELIST) BLP02550
C BLP02560
C IF LINPUT (RINPUT) = .TRUE., INPUT COORDINATES OF EACH RECEPTOR BLP02570
C OTHERWISE, INPUT RECEPTOR GRID BOUDARIES AND SPACING AND A BLP02580
C RECTANGULAR RECEPTOR GRID WILL BE GENERATED (UP TO 100 RECEPTORS) BLP02590
49 CONTINUE BLP02600
IF(RINPUT)GO TO 25 BLP02610

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	READ(5,RCEPT)	BLP02620
	WRITE(6,RCEPT)	BLP02630
	XBASE=0.0	BLP02640
	YBASE=0.0	BLP02650
	IF(.NOT.LUTMS)GO TO 61	BLP02660
	XBASE=RXBEG	BLP02670
	YBASE=RYBEG	BLP02680
61	CONTINUE	BLP02690
	RXBEG1=RXBEG-XBASE	BLP02700
	RYBEG1=RYBEG-YBASE	BLP02710
	RXEND1=RXEND-XBASE	BLP02720
	RYEND1=RYEND-YBASE	BLP02730
25	CONTINUE	BLP02740
C		BLP02750
C	READ MET. DATA PARAMETERS (METIN NAMELIST)	BLP02760
C		BLP02770
	READ(5,METIN)	BLP02780
	WRITE(6,METIN)	BLP02790
	IF(IYSURF.EQ.IYUPER)GO TO 55	BLP02800
	WRITE(6,56) IYSURF, IYUPER	BLP02810
56	FORMAT('1','RUN TERMINATED -- YEAR REQUESTED FOR SURFACE AND ',	BLP02820
	1 'UPPER AIR MET. DATA DO NOT MATCH'/'0','IYSURF = ',I4,	BLP02830
	2 5X,'IYUPER = ',I4)	BLP02840
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP02850
55	CONTINUE	BLP02860
	IYR=IYSURF	BLP02870
	IF(LMETIN) IDAYS(1)=1	BLP02880
	IF(MOD(IYSURF,4).NE.0) IDAYS(366)=0	BLP02890
C		BLP02900
C	READ DECAY RATE, TERRAIN CORRECTION FACTOR, CONVERGENCE	BLP02910
C	CRITERION, ITERATION LIMIT (CALC NAMELIST)	BLP02920
C		BLP02930
	READ(5,CALC)	BLP02940
	WRITE(6,CALC)	BLP02950
C		BLP02960
C	READ WHICH SOURCES (IF ANY) TO HAVE PARTIAL	BLP02970
C	CONCENTRATION OUTPUT (OUTPUT NAMELIST)	BLP02980
C		BLP02990
	IF(.NOT.LPART)GO TO 118	BLP03000
	READ(5,OUTPUT)	BLP03010
	WRITE(6,OUTPUT)	BLP03020
118	CONTINUE	BLP03030
C		BLP03040
C	READ COORDINATES OF USER SPECIFIED RECEPTORS	BLP03050
C		BLP03060
	IF(.NOT.RINPUT)GO TO 40	BLP03070
	IF(LUTMS)GO TO 36	BLP03080
C	READ RECEPTOR COORDINATES IN SCS UNITS	BLP03090
	DO 27 I=1,NREC	BLP03100
27	READ(5,28)XRSCS(I),YRSCS(I),RELEV(I)	BLP03110
28	FORMAT(3F10.1)	BLP03120
	XBASE=0.0	BLP03130
	YBASE=0.0	BLP03140
	GO TO 40	BLP03150
C	READ RECEPTOR COORDINATES IN UTM UNITS	BLP03160
36	READ(5,28)XBASE,YBASE,RELEV(1)	BLP03170
	XRSCS(1)=0.0	BLP03180
	YRSCS(1)=0.0	BLP03190
	IF(NREC.LE.1)GO TO 40	BLP03200
	DO 37 I=2,NREC	BLP03210
	READ(5,28)XCOORD,YCOORD,RELEV(I)	BLP03220
	XRSCS(I)=XCOORD-XBASE	BLP03230
	YRSCS(I)=YCOORD-YBASE	BLP03240
37	CONTINUE	BLP03250
40	CONTINUE	BLP03260
C		BLP03270
C	READ LINE SOURCE PARAMETERS USED IN DISPERSION CALCULATIONS	BLP03280
C		BLP03290
	IF(NLINES.LT.1)GO TO 59	BLP03300
	DO 46 I=1,NLINES	BLP03310

	READ(5,48)XLBEG,YLBEG,XLEND,YLEND,HS(I),QT(I),LELEV(I)	BLP03320
48	FORMAT(4F10.1,2F10.4,F10.1)	BLP03330
C	NEGATIVE EMISSIONS CANNOT BE USED WHEN ARRAY COMPRESSION	BLP03340
C	OPTION IS USED	BLP03350
	IF(.NOT.RCOMPR.OR.QT(I).GE.0.0)GO TO 936	BLP03360
	WRITE(6,934)I,QT(I)	BLP03370
934	FORMAT('//0','EXECUTION TERMINATING -- NEGATIVE EMISSIONS ',	BLP03380
	1 'CANNOT BE USED WHEN ARRAY COMPRESSION OPTION (LCOMPR) IS ',	BLP03390
	2 'USED'/0','LINE SOURCE: ',I2,3X,'EMISSION RATE = ',F12.2)	BLP03400
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP03410
936	CONTINUE	BLP03420
C	CHANGE EMISSION RATE TO MICROGRAMS/SECOND	BLP03430
	QT(I)=QT(I)*TEN6	BLP03440
	IF(XLBEG.GT.XLEND)GO TO 706	BLP03450
C	VERIFY LINE SOURCE COORDINATES ARE	BLP03460
C	INPUT CORRECTLY - SCS COORDINATE SYSTEM	BLP03470
	IF(LUTMS)GO TO 946	BLP03480
	IF(I.NE.1)GO TO 940	BLP03490
	YLS=YLBEG	BLP03500
	YLES=YLEND	BLP03510
C	SCS COORDINATES OF BEGINNING OF FIRST LINE SOURCE	BLP03520
C	SHOULD BE (0.0,0.0)	BLP03530
	IF(XLBEG.EQ.0.0.AND.YLBEG.EQ.0.0)GO TO 940	BLP03540
	WRITE(6,708)XLBEG,YLBEG	BLP03550
708	FORMAT('1','THE ORIGIN OF THE SCS COORDINATE SYSTEM MUST BE ',	BLP03560
	1 'LOCATED AT THE BEGINNING OF '/3X,'LINE SOURCE NO. 1 -- I.E.,'	BLP03570
	2 '(XLBEG,YLBEG) FOR LINE NO. 1 MUST BE (0.0,0.0)'/0','VALUES ',	BLP03580
	3 'OF (XLBEG,YLBEG) INPUT BY USER ARE ('F10.1','F10.1,')'	BLP03590
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP03600
940	CONTINUE	BLP03610
C	X-AXIS IN THE SCS COORDINATE SYSTEM MUST BE PARALLEL TO	BLP03620
C	THE LINE SOURCES	BLP03630
	IF(YLBEG.EQ.YLEND)GO TO 941	BLP03640
	WRITE(6,709)I,YLBEG,YLEND	BLP03650
709	FORMAT('1','IN SCS COORDINATE SYSTEM, THE X-AXIS IS ALIGNED ',	BLP03660
	1 'PARALLEL TO THE LINE SOURCES -- I.E., THE Y COORDINATES '/3X,	BLP03670
	2 'OF THE BEGINNING AND END OF EACH LINE SOURCE MUST BE THE SAME'/	BLP03680
	3 '0','VALUES INPUT BY THE USER FOR LINE ',I2,' ARE YLBEG = ',	BLP03690
	4 F10.1,3X,'YLEND = ',F10.1)	BLP03700
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP03710
941	CONTINUE	BLP03720
	IF(I.EQ.1)GO TO 946	BLP03730
	IF(YLBEG.GT.YLS.AND.YLEND.GT.YLES)GO TO 942	BLP03740
	IM1=I-1	BLP03750
	WRITE(6,710)IM1,YLS,YLES,I,YLBEG,YLEND	BLP03760
710	FORMAT('1','IN SCS COORDINATE SYSTEM, LINE SOURCES MUST BE ',	BLP03770
	1 'INPUT IN ORDER OF INCREASING Y -- I.E., YLBEG (YLEND) OF LINE ',	BLP03780
	2 'NO. N'/3X,'MUST BE GREATER THAN YLBEG (YLEND) OF LINE NO. (N-1)'	BLP03790
	3 '/0','VALUES INPUT BY THE USER FOR LINE ',I2,' ARE YLBEG = ',	BLP03800
	4 F10.1,3X,'YLEND = ',F10.1/29X,'LINE ',I2,3X,'YLBEG = ',F10.1,3X,	BLP03810
	5 'YLEND = ',F10.1)	BLP03820
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP03830
942	CONTINUE	BLP03840
	YLS=YLBEG	BLP03850
	YLES=YLEND	BLP03860
946	CONTINUE	BLP03870
	XLBEG1(I)=XLBEG-XBASE	BLP03880
	YLBEG1(I)=YLBEG-YBASE	BLP03890
	XLEND1(I)=XLEND-XBASE	BLP03900
	YLEND1(I)=YLEND-YBASE	BLP03910
	YSCS(I)=YLBEG1(I)	BLP03920
46	CONTINUE	BLP03930
59	CONTINUE	BLP03940
C		BLP03950
C	READ POINT SOURCE INFORMATION	BLP03960
C		BLP03970
	IF(NPTS.LT.1)GO TO 22	BLP03980

	DO 15 I=1,NPTS	BLP03990
	READ(5,14)XCOORD,YCOORD,PHS(I),PQ(I),D,W,TSTACK(I),PELEV(I)	BLP04000
14	FORMAT(2F10.1,5F10.4,F10.1)	BLP04010
C	NEGATIVE EMISSIONS CANNOT BE USED WHEN ARRAY COMPRESSION	BLP04020
C	OPTION IS USED	BLP04030
	IF(.NOT.RCOMPR.OR.PQ(I).GE.0.0)GO TO 1936	BLP04040
	WRITE(6,1934)I,PQ(I)	BLP04050
1934	FORMAT(//'0','EXECUTION TERMINATING -- NEGATIVE EMISSIONS ',	BLP04060
	1 'CANNOT BE USED WHEN ARRAY COMPRESSION OPTION (LCOMPR) IS ',	BLP04070
	2 'USED'/ '0','POINT SOURCE: ',I2,3X,'EMISSION RATE = ',F12.2)	BLP04080
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP04090
1936	CONTINUE	BLP04100
C	CHANGE EMISSION RATE TO MICROGRAMS/SECOND	BLP04110
	PQ(I)=PQ(I)*TEN6	BLP04120
	XPSCS(I)=XCOORD-XBASE	BLP04130
	YPSCS(I)=YCOORD-YBASE	BLP04140
C	CONSTANT 2.45154 = G/4. (9.80616/4.)	BLP04150
	APTS(I)=2.45154*D*D*W/TSTACK(I)	BLP04160
C	WHEN MULTIPLIED BY THE AMBIENT TEMPERATURE, BPTS GIVES 3. * FM	BLP04170
C	CONSTANT 0.75 = 3./(2.*2.)	BLP04180
	BPTS(I)=0.75*W*W*D*D/TSTACK(I)	BLP04190
	VEXIT(I)=W	BLP04200
	DIAM(I)=D	BLP04210
15	CONTINUE	BLP04220
22	CONTINUE	BLP04230
C		BLP04240
C	WRITE INPUT PARAMETERS	BLP04250
C		BLP04260
CPES	Begin PES Code Changes	
	WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM	
CPES	End PES Code Changes	
	WRITE(6,8)TITLE	BLP04280
	NDYS=0	BLP04290
	DO 135 I=1,366	BLP04300
135	NDYS=NDYS+IDAYS(I)	BLP04310
	WRITE(6,136)NDYS,IDAYS	BLP04320
136	FORMAT(//'0','TOTAL NUMBER OF DAYS INCLUDED IN THIS RUN: ',I3//	BLP04330
	1 1X,'(0=NOT INCLUDED,1=INCLUDED) '//	BLP04340
	2 3('0',10(10I1,3X)), '0',6(10I1,3X),6I1)	BLP04350
	NT=NPTS+NLines	BLP04360
	WRITE(6,112)NT,NLines,NPTS	BLP04370
112	FORMAT(//'0','TOTAL NUMBER OF SOURCES: ',I3//12X,'LINE SOURCES: ',	BLP04380
	1 I3/11X,'POINT SOURCES: ',I3)	BLP04390
	IF(LPART)ALP1=ALPYES	BLP04400
	WRITE(6,113)ALP1	BLP04410
113	FORMAT(//'0','PARTIAL CONCENTRATIONS REQUESTED FOR ANY LINE OR ',	BLP04420
	1 'POINT SOURCES ? ',A3)	BLP04430
	IF(LDOWNW)ALP2=ALPYES	BLP04440
	WRITE(6,1110)ALP2	BLP04450
1110	FORMAT('0','POINT SOURCE BUILDING DOWNWASH OPTION REQUESTED ? ',	BLP04460
	1 A3)	BLP04470
	IF(LSHEAR)ALP3=ALPYES	BLP04480
	WRITE(6,1111)ALP3	BLP04490
1111	FORMAT('0','VERTICAL WIND SHEAR (IN PLUME RISE) REQUESTED ? ',A3)	BLP04500
	IF(LTRANS)ALP5=ALPYES	BLP04510
	WRITE(6,1212)ALP5	BLP04520
1212	FORMAT('0','TRANSITIONAL POINT SOURCE PLUME RISE REQUESTED ? ',A3)	BLP04530
	IF(LMETOT)ALP4=ALPYES	BLP04540
	WRITE(6,1112)ALP4	BLP04550
1112	FORMAT('0','OUTPUT OF METEOROLOGICAL DATA REQUESTED ? ',A3)	BLP04560
	IF(RCOMPR)ALP6=ALPYES	BLP04570
	WRITE(6,1113)ALP6	BLP04580
1113	FORMAT('0','OPTION TO COMPRESS OUTPUT CONCENTRATION ARRAYS ',	BLP04590
	1 'REQUESTED ? ',A3)	BLP04600
C		BLP04610
C	WRITE THE LINE SOURCE PLUME RISE PARAMETERS	BLP04620
C		BLP04630
	IF(NLines.LT.1)GO TO 122	BLP04640


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DXM=DX+WB
WRITE(6,50)HB,WB,L,DX,DXM,WM,FPRIME
50  FORMAT('/'0','PARAMETERS USED IN THE LINE SOURCE PLUME RISE ',
1  'CALCULATIONS'/
1  '0','BUILDING DIMENSIONS:  HEIGHT = ',F7.2,1X,'(M) '/
2  24X,'WIDTH = ',F7.2,1X,'(M) '/
3  23X,'LENGTH = ',F7.2,1X,'(M) '/
4  '0',9X,'BUILDING SEPARATION = ',F7.2,1X,'(M) '/
5  '0',6X,'LINE SOURCE SEPARATION = ',F7.2,1X,'(M) '/
6  '0',11X,'LINE SOURCE WIDTH = ',F7.2,1X,'(M) '/
7  '0','BUOYANCY FLUX PER LINE (FPRIME) = ',F7.1,1X,'(M**4/S**3)')
122  CONTINUE
C
C  WRITE THE METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS
C
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM

CPES  End PES Code Changes
WRITE(6,1120)
1120  FORMAT('/'0','METEOROLOGICAL PARAMETERS')
WRITE(6,1121)ZMEAS,PEXP,DHTA
1121  FORMAT('/'0','MEAN WIND SPEED MEASUREMENT HEIGHT = ',F4.1,' (M) '/
1  '0','WIND SPEED POWER LAW EXPONENTS (STABILITIES 1-6) = ',
2  6(F4.2,2X) '/'0','VERTICAL POTENTIAL TEMPERATURE GRADIENT = ',
3  F5.3,1X,'DEG K/M (STABILITY 5)',5X,F5.3,1X,'DEG K/M ',
4  '(STABILITY 6)')
IF(LMETIN)WRITE(6,1122)
1122  FORMAT('0','METEOROLOGICAL DATA -- FORMATTED USER INPUT')
IF(.NOT.LMETIN)WRITE(6,1123)IDELS,IRU,IDSURF,IYSURF,IDUPER,IYUPER
1123  FORMAT('0','METEOROLOGICAL DATA -- PREPROCESSOR FORMAT'/
1  '0','STABILITY CLASS VARIATION RESTRICTED TO ',I1,' CLASSES/',
2  'HOUR'/'0',1X,'MIXING HEIGHTS USED: ',I1,2X,'(1=RURAL,2=URBAN) '/
3  ' SURFACE STATION ID: ',I5,5X,'YEAR: ',I2/
4  1X,'UPPER AIR STATION ID: ',I5,5X,'YEAR: ',I2)
C
C  WRITE THE COMPUTATIONAL PARAMETERS
C
WRITE(6,1130)CRIT,MAXIT
1130  FORMAT('/'0','COMPUTATIONAL PARAMETERS'/'0','CONVERGENCE ',
1  'THRESHOLD FOR LINE SOURCE CALCULATIONS = ',F6.3,1X,
2  /
3  '0','MAXIMUM NUMBER OF ITERATIONS IN LINE SOURCE CALCULATIONS = '
4  ,I2)
IF(.NOT.LSHEAR)WRITE(6,1131)CONST2
1131  FORMAT('0','STABLE POINT SOURCE PLUME RISE CONSTANT (CONST2) = ',
1  F4.2)
WRITE(6,11131)CONST3
11131  FORMAT('0','FINAL NEUTRAL PLUME RISE CONSTANT (CONST3) = ',
1  F5.2)
WRITE(6,1132)XBACKG,DECFA,TERAN
1132  FORMAT('0','BACKGROUND CONCENTRATION = ',F8.2,1X,'(MICROGRAMS/',
1  'M**3) '/'0','POLLUTANT DECAY FACTOR = ',E12.5,1X,' (1/SEC) '/
2  '0','TERRAIN ADJUSTMENT FACTORS (STABILITIES 1-6) = ',
3  6(F4.2,2X))
C
C  WRITE THE RECEPTOR INFORMATION
C
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM

CPES  End PES Code Changes
IF(RINPUT)GO TO 85
WRITE(6,114)
114  FORMAT('/'0','RECEPTOR LOCATIONS GENERATED FROM USER DEFINED ',
1  'RECEPTOR RECTANGLE')
WRITE(6,70)RXBEG,RYEND,RXEND,RYEND,RXBEG,RYBEG,RXEND,RYBEG,RDX,RDY
70  FORMAT('/'0',10X,'RECEPTOR NETWORK DEFINED BY THE FOLLOWING ',
1  'RECTANGLE'/

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2 '0',10X,'(',F10.1,',',F10.1,')',5X,'(',F10.1,',',F10.1,')'/' BLP05280
3 '0',10X,'(',F10.1,',',F10.1,')',5X,'(',F10.1,',',F10.1,')'/' BLP05290
4 '0',10X,'X GRID SPACING = ',F7.2/ BLP05300
5 '0',10X,'Y GRID SPACING = ',F7.2) BLP05310
GO TO 99 BLP05320
85 WRITE(6,115)NREC BLP05330
115 FORMAT('/'0','ALL RECEPTOR LOCATIONS SPECIFIED BY THE USER -- ', BLP05340
1 'TOTAL NUMBER OF RECEPTOR: ',I3) BLP05350
WRITE(6,89)NREC BLP05360
89 FORMAT('/'0',10X,'RECEPTOR NETWORK (USER INPUT)'/ BLP05370
1 '0','NUMBER OF RECEPTORS: ',I4//1X,'RECEPTOR NUMBER',10X, BLP05380
2 'X',14X,'Y',10X,'ELEVATION'/25X,'(M)',12X,'(M)',12X,'(M)'/) BLP05390
DO 92 I=1,NREC BLP05400
XCOORD=XRSCS(I)+XBASE BLP05410
YCOORD=YRSCS(I)+YBASE BLP05420
92 WRITE(6,93)I,XCOORD,YCOORD,RELEV(I) BLP05430
93 FORMAT(7X,I3,11X,F10.1,5X,F10.1,2X,F10.1) BLP05440
99 CONTINUE BLP05450
IF(.NOT.LUTMS)WRITE(6,116)TCOR BLP05460
116 FORMAT('0','SOURCE AND RECEPTOR LOCATIONS SPECIFIED IN SCS ', BLP05470
1 'COORDINATES -- TCOR = ',F6.2,' DEGREES') BLP05480
IF(LUTMS)WRITE(6,117) BLP05490
117 FORMAT('0','SOURCE AND RECEPTOR LOCATIONS SPECIFIED IN UTM ', BLP05500
1 'COORDINATES') BLP05510
C BLP05520
C WRITE THE LINE SOURCE PARAMETERS BLP05530
C BLP05540
IF(NLINES.LT.1)GO TO 1133 BLP05550
CPES Begin PES Code Changes

WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM

CPES End PES Code Changes
WRITE(6,60)NLINES BLP05570
60 FORMAT('/'0','LINE SOURCE PARAMETERS'///'0','NUMBER OF LINES: ',I4 BLP05580
1 //1X,'LINE NUMBER',4X,'X START',6X,'Y START',9X,'X END',9X, BLP05590
2 'Y END',11X,'Q',10X,'HEIGHT',5X,'ELEVATION'/ BLP05600
3 18X,'(M)',10X,'(M)',12X,'(M)',11X,'(M)',8X,'(GM/SEC)',9X, BLP05610
4 '(M)',9X,'(M)') BLP05620
DO 65 I=1,NLINES BLP05630
XLBEG=XLBEGL(I)+XBASE BLP05640
YLBEG=YLBEG1(I)+YBASE BLP05650
XLEND=XLEND1(I)+XBASE BLP05660
YLEND=YLEND1(I)+YBASE BLP05670
QGMS=QT(I)/TEN6 BLP05680
65 WRITE(6,62)I,XLBEG,YLBEG,XLEND,YLEND,QGMS,HS(I),LELEV(I) BLP05690
62 FORMAT(4X,I3,7X,4(F10.1,4X),2X,F7.2,6X,F7.2,1X,F10.1) BLP05700
WRITE(6,212) BLP05710
212 FORMAT('/'0','SOURCE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING ', BLP05720
1 'LINE SOURCES ARE AVAILABLE: '/'0','(0=NOT AVAILABLE; ', BLP05730
2 '1=AVAILABLE) '/'0','LINE SOURCE NUMBER',5X,'AVAILABILITY') BLP05740
DO 219 I=1,NLINES BLP05750
WRITE(6,215)I,IPCL(I) BLP05760
215 FORMAT('0',7X,I2,19X,I1) BLP05770
219 CONTINUE BLP05780
WRITE(6,216)NLINES,IPCL(11) BLP05790
216 FORMAT('0',5X,'1 - ',I2,17X,I1) BLP05800
1133 CONTINUE BLP05810
C BLP05820
C WRITE THE POINT SOURCE PARAMETERS BLP05830
C BLP05840
IF(NPTS.LT.1)GO TO 127 BLP05850
CPES Begin PES Code Changes

WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM

CPES End PES Code Changes
WRITE(6,160)NPTS BLP05870
160 FORMAT('/'0','POINT SOURCE PARAMETERS'///'0','NUMBER OF POINTS: ', BLP05880
1 I4//1X,'POINT NUMBER',8X,'X',14X,'Y',11X,'Q',10X,'HEIGHT',4X, BLP05890
2 'DIAM.',4X,'EXIT VEL.',4X,'STACK TEMP.',3X,'ELEVATION'/' BLP05900

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3	20X, ' (M) ', 12X, ' (M) ', 6X, ' (GM/SEC) ', 9X, ' (M) ', 6X, ' (M) ', 7X,	BLP05910
4	' (M/S) ', 8X, ' (DEG K) ', 8X, ' (M) ')	BLP05920
	DO 132 I=1,NPTS	BLP05930
	XCOORD=XPSCS (I)+XBASE	BLP05940
	YCOORD=YPSCS (I)+YBASE	BLP05950
	QGMS=PQ (I) /TEN6	BLP05960
132	WRITE (6,133) I,XCOORD,YCOORD,QGMS,PHS (I),DIAM (I),VEXIT (I),	BLP05970
1	TSTACK (I),PELEV (I)	BLP05980
133	FORMAT (5X,I3,8X,F10.1,5X,F10.1,4X,F7.2,6X,F7.2,2X,F7.2,4X,F7.2,	BLP05990
1	8X,F6.1,2X,F10.1)	BLP06000
	WRITE (6,222)	BLP06010
222	FORMAT (/'0','SOURCE CONTRIBUTIONS FROM THE FOLLOWING ',	BLP06020
1	'POINT SOURCES ARE AVAILABLE: '/'0','(0=NOT AVAILABLE; ',	BLP06030
2	'1=AVAILABLE)'/'0','POINT SOURCE NUMBER',5X,'AVAILABILITY')	BLP06040
	DO 239 I=1,NPTS	BLP06050
	WRITE (6,235) I,IPCP (I)	BLP06060
235	FORMAT ('0',8X,I2,19X,I1)	BLP06070
239	CONTINUE	BLP06080
	WRITE (6,236) NPTS,IPCP (51)	BLP06090
236	FORMAT ('0',6X,'1 - ',I2,17X,I1)	BLP06100
127	CONTINUE	BLP06110
C		BLP06120
C	CALCULATE SCS COORDINATES FROM UTM COORDINATES	BLP06130
C		BLP06140
	IF (.NOT.LUTMS) RETURN	BLP06150
	IF (NLines.LE.0) RETURN	BLP06160
	XOR=XLBEG1 (1)	BLP06170
	YOR=YLBEG1 (1)	BLP06180
	DDX=XLEND1 (1)-XOR	BLP06190
	DDY=YLEND1 (1)-YOR	BLP06200
	ANGRAD=ATAN2 (DDY,DDX)	BLP06210
	ANGRD=ANGRAD	BLP06220
	TCOR=90.+ANGRAD/RAD	BLP06230
	SINT=DSIN (ANGRD)	BLP06240
	COST=DCOS (ANGRD)	BLP06250
	WRITE (6,189)	BLP06260
189	FORMAT ('1')	BLP06270
C		BLP06280
C	TRANSLATE ORIGIN AND ROTATE COORDINATES	BLP06290
C		BLP06300
C	LINE SOURCE COORDINATES	BLP06310
	DO 260 I=1,NLines	BLP06320
	XLBEG1 (I)=XLBEG1 (I)-XOR	BLP06330
	XLEND1 (I)=XLEND1 (I)-XOR	BLP06340
	YLBEG1 (I)=YLBEG1 (I)-YOR	BLP06350
	YLEND1 (I)=YLEND1 (I)-YOR	BLP06360
	XB1=XLBEG1 (I)	BLP06370
	XE1=XLEND1 (I)	BLP06380
	YB1=YLBEG1 (I)	BLP06390
	YE1=YLEND1 (I)	BLP06400
	YB1=-XB1*SINT+YB1*COST	BLP06410
	YLBEG1 (I)=YB1	BLP06420
	XB1=(XB1+YB1*SINT)/COST	BLP06430
	XLBEG1 (I)=XB1	BLP06440
	YE1=-XE1*SINT+YE1*COST	BLP06450
	YSCS (I)=YE1	BLP06460
	YLEND1 (I)=YE1	BLP06470
	XE1=(XE1+YE1*SINT)/COST	BLP06480
	XLEND1 (I)=XE1	BLP06490
260	CONTINUE	BLP06500
	DO 266 I=1,NLines	BLP06510
C	VERIFY LINE SOURCE COORDINATES ARE	BLP06520
C	INPUT CORRECTLY - UTM COORDINATES	BLP06530
	IF (I.NE.1) GO TO 242	BLP06540
	YLSAV=YLBEG1 (I)	BLP06550
	YLESAV=YLEND1 (I)	BLP06560
	GO TO 266	BLP06570
242	CONTINUE	BLP06580
	IF (YLBEG1 (I).GT.YLSAV.AND.YLEND1 (I).GT.YLESAV) GO TO 243	BLP06590
	IM1=I-1	BLP06600
	WRITE (6,217) IM1,YLSAV,YLESAV,I,YLBEG1 (I),YLEND1 (I)	BLP06610

217	FORMAT('1','LINE SOURCE COORDINATES INPUT IN INCORRECT ',	BLP06620
	1 'ORDER -- WHEN USING UTM COORDINATES '/3X,	BLP06630
	2 'LINE SOURCE COORDINATES MUST BE INPUT SUCH THAT WHEN ',	BLP06640
	3 'COORDINATES ARE CONVERTED TO SCS COORDINATES '/3X,	BLP06650
	4 'YLBEG (YLEND) OF LINE NO. N MUST BE GREATER THAN ',	BLP06660
	5 'YLBEG (YLEND) OF LINE NO. (N-1) '/0','CURRENT SCS VALUES ',	BLP06670
	6 'FOR ',2('LINE ',I2,' ARE YLBEG = ',F10.1,3X,'YLEND = ',	BLP06680
	7 F10.1/24X))	BLP06690
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP06700
243	CONTINUE	BLP06710
	YLSAV=YLBEG1(I)	BLP06720
	YLESAV=YLEND1(I)	BLP06730
266	CONTINUE	BLP06740
C	POINT SOURCE COORDINATES	BLP06750
	IF(NPTS.LT.1)GO TO 275	BLP06760
	DO 270 I=1,NPTS	BLP06770
	XPSCS(I)=XPSCS(I)-XOR	BLP06780
	YPSCS(I)=YPSCS(I)-YOR	BLP06790
	EX=XPSCS(I)	BLP06800
	EY=YPSCS(I)	BLP06810
	EY=-EX*SINT+EY*COST	BLP06820
	YPSCS(I)=EY	BLP06830
	EX=(EX+EY*SINT)/COST	BLP06840
	XPSCS(I)=EX	BLP06850
270	CONTINUE	BLP06860
275	CONTINUE	BLP06870
C	TRANSLATE BUT DO NOT ROTATE RECEPTOR RECTANGLE COORDINATES	BLP06880
	IF(LINPUT)GO TO 290	BLP06890
	RXBEG1=RXBEG1-XOR	BLP06900
	RXEND1=RXEND1-XOR	BLP06910
	RYBEG1=RYBEG1-YOR	BLP06920
	RYEND1=RYEND1-YOR	BLP06930
	GO TO 299	BLP06940
290	DO 295 I=1,NREC	BLP06950
	XRSCS(I)=XRSCS(I)-XOR	BLP06960
	YRSCS(I)=YRSCS(I)-YOR	BLP06970
	EX=XRSCS(I)	BLP06980
	EY=YRSCS(I)	BLP06990
	EY=-EX*SINT+EY*COST	BLP07000
	YRSCS(I)=EY	BLP07010
	EX=(EX+EY*SINT)/COST	BLP07020
	XRSCS(I)=EX	BLP07030
295	CONTINUE	BLP07040
299	CONTINUE	BLP07050
	RETURN	BLP07060
700	WRITE(6,701)NLines,MAXL	BLP07070
701	FORMAT('1','NUMBER OF LINE SOURCES INPUT EXCEEDS MAXIMUM NUMBER ',	BLP07080
	1 'ALLOWED'/'0','NUMBER OF LINE SOURCES INPUT (NLines): ',I5/	BLP07090
	2 '0','MAXIMUM NUMBER OF LINE SOURCES ALLOWED: ',I5)	BLP07100
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP07110
702	WRITE(6,703)NPTS,MAXP	BLP07120
703	FORMAT('1','NUMBER OF POINT SOURCES INPUT EXCEEDS MAXIMUM ',	BLP07130
	1 'NUMBER ALLOWED'/'0','NUMBER OF POINT SOURCES INPUT (NPTS): ',I5/	BLP07140
	2 '0','MAXIMUM NUMBER OF POINT SOURCES ALLOWED: ',I5)	BLP07150
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP07160
704	WRITE(6,705)NREC,MAXR	BLP07170
705	FORMAT('1','NUMBER OF RECEPTORS INPUT EXCEEDS MAXIMUM NUMBER ',	BLP07180
	1 'ALLOWED'/'0','NUMBER OF RECEPTORS INPUT (NREC): ',I5/	BLP07190
	2 '0','MAXIMUM NUMBER OF RECEPTORS ALLOWED: ',I5)	BLP07200
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP07210
706	WRITE(6,707)XLBEG,XLEND	BLP07220
707	FORMAT('1','ENTER COORDINATES OF THE LINE SOURCE ENDPOINTS FROM ',	BLP07230
	1 'WEST TO EAST -- '/1X,'I.E., XLBEG MUST BE LESS THAN OR EQUAL ',	BLP07240
	2 'TO XLEND'/'0','XLBEG INPUT AS ',F10.1/'0','XLEND INPUT AS ',	BLP07250
	3 F10.1)	BLP07260
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP07270

	END	BLP07280
C		
C		
	SUBROUTINE RECEPT (LUTMS)	BLP07290
C		BLP07300
C		BLP07310
	REAL*8 EX,EY,SINT,COST,ANGRAD	BLP07320
	REAL LELEV	BLP07330
	LOGICAL LUTMS	BLP07340
	COMMON/SOURCE/NLINES,XLBEG(10),XLEND(10),DEL(10),YSCS(10),QT(10),	BLP07350
	1 HS(10),XRCS(10,129),YRCS(10,129),TCOR,LELEV(10),	BLP07360
	2 NPTS,XPSCS(50),YPSCS(50),PQ(50),PHS(50),XPRCS(50),YPRCS(50),	BLP07370
	3 TSTACK(50),APTS(50),BPTS(50),VEXIT(50),PELEV(50),IDOWNW(50)	BLP07380
	COMMON/RCEPT/RXBEG,RXBEG,RXEND,RXEND,RDX,RDY,XRSCS(100),	BLP07390
	1 YRSCS(100),XRRCS(100),YRRCS(100),RELEV(100),NREC	BLP07400
C	COMMON/QA/VERSION,LEVEL	BLP07410
CPES	Begin PES Code Changes	
	CHARACTER RUNDAT*8, RUNTIM*8, VERSN*5	
	COMMON/DATETIME/ RUNDAT, RUNTIM, VERSN	
CPES	End PES Code Changes	
	DATA RAD/57.29578/	BLP07420
	IF(NLINES.LE.0)GO TO 151	BLP07430
	YLMAX=YSCS(1)	BLP07440
	YLMIN=YSCS(NLINES)	BLP07450
	XLMAX=XLEND(1)	BLP07460
	XLMIN=XLBEG(1)	BLP07470
	DO 5 I=1,NLINES	BLP07480
	XLMIN=AMIN1(XLMIN,XLBEG(I))	BLP07490
	XLMAX=AMAX1(XLMAX,XLEND(I))	BLP07500
	YLMIN=AMIN1(YLMIN,YSCS(I))	BLP07510
	YLMAX=AMAX1(YLMAX,YSCS(I))	BLP07520
5	CONTINUE	BLP07530
C	DEFINE THE SOURCE RECTANGLE	BLP07540
	WRITE(6,105)XLMIN,YLMAX,XLMAX,XLMIN,YLMIN,XLMAX,YLMIN	BLP07550
105	FORMAT('0','THE SOURCE RECTANGLE IS DEFINED BY THE FOLLOWING ',	BLP07560
	1 'POINTS (IN SCS COORDINATES):'	BLP07570
	2 /'0','(',F10.2,',',F10.2,')',10X,('(',F10.2,',',F10.2,')'	BLP07580
	3 /'0','(',F10.2,',',F10.2,')',10X,('(',F10.2,',',F10.2,')'	BLP07590
	GO TO 161	BLP07600
C	IF THERE ARE NO LINE SOURCES, SOURCE RECTANGLE IS	BLP07610
C	UNDEFINED -- ASSIGN VALUES TO XLMIN,XLMAX,YLMIN,YLMAX	BLP07620
C	SUCH THAT NO RESTRICTION IS PLACED ON THE LOCATIONS OF	BLP07630
C	RECEPTORS	BLP07640
151	CONTINUE	BLP07650
	XLMIN=1.E10	BLP07660
	XLMAX=-1.E10	BLP07670
	YLMIN=1.E10	BLP07680
	YLMAX=-1.E10	BLP07690
161	CONTINUE	BLP07700
	IF(.NOT.LUTMS)GO TO 550	BLP07710
	ANGRAD=(TCOR-90.)/RAD	BLP07720
	SINT=DSIN(ANGRAD)	BLP07730
	COST=DCOS(ANGRAD)	BLP07740
550	CONTINUE	BLP07750
	NRINX=(RXEND-RXBEG)/RDX+1.01	BLP07760
	NRINY=(RYEND-RYBEG)/RDY+1.01	BLP07770
C	NTHTOT IS THE NUMBER OF RECEPTORS BEFORE ELIMINATING	BLP07780
C	THOSE IN THE SOURCE RECTANGLE	BLP07790
	NTHTOT=NRINX*NRINY	BLP07800
	NREC=0	BLP07810
	DO 10 I=1,NRINX	BLP07820
	DO 10 J=1,NRINY	BLP07830
	RXSAVE=RXBEG+(I-1)*RDX	BLP07840
	RYSAVE=RYBEG+(J-1)*RDY	BLP07850
	IF(.NOT.LUTMS)GO TO 560	BLP07860
	EX=RXSAVE	BLP07870
	EY=RYSAVE	BLP07880
	EY=-EX*SINT+EY*COST	BLP07890
	RYSAVE=EY	BLP07900

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      EX=(EX+EY*SINT)/COST                                BLP07910
      RXSAVE=EX                                            BLP07920
560  CONTINUE                                             BLP07930
C    IF A RECEPTOR IS OUTSIDE THE SOURCE RECTANGLE, RECORD ITS BLP07940
C    X AND Y COORDINATES, OTHERWISE, IGNORE IT          BLP07950
      IF (RYSAVE.GT.YLMAX.OR.RYSAVE.LT.YLMIN) GO TO 9      BLP07960
      IF (RXSAVE.GT.XLMAX.OR.RXSAVE.LT.XLMIN) GO TO 9      BLP07970
      GO TO 10                                             BLP07980
9    NREC=NREC+1                                           BLP07990
      IF (NREC.GT.100) GO TO 200                          BLP08000
      XRSCS(NREC)=RXSAVE                                   BLP08010
      YRSCS(NREC)=RYSAVE                                   BLP08020
10   CONTINUE                                             BLP08030
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

      WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM
1400  FORMAT('1',11X,'BLP -- MULTIPLE BUOYANT LINE AND POINT ',
1'SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL      SCRAM VERSION (DATED ',A5,')',17X,A8,
2/,123X,A8 / ' ',13('*****'))

CPES  End PES Code Changes
      WRITE(6,26)                                           BLP08080
26   FORMAT(//'0','RECEPTOR NO.',11X,'LOCATION',19X,'RECEPTOR NO.',11X, BLP08090
1 'LOCATION'/16X,'X',16X,'Y',32X,'X',16X,'Y')              BLP08100
      IH=NREC/2                                             BLP08110
      DO 30 I=1,IH                                         BLP08120
      IP=IH+I                                              BLP08130
      WRITE(6,29) I,XRSCS(I),YRSCS(I),IP,XRSCS(IP),YRSCS(IP) BLP08140
29   FORMAT(3X,I3,10X,F6.0,10X,F6.0,13X,I3,10X,F6.0,10X,F6.0) BLP08150
30   CONTINUE                                             BLP08160
      IEVEN=MOD(NREC,2)                                    BLP08170
      IF (IEVEN.NE.0) WRITE(6,33) NREC,XRSCS(NREC),YRSCS(NREC) BLP08180
33   FORMAT(51X,I3,10X,F6.0,10X,F6.0)                    BLP08190
      WRITE(6,35) NTHTOT,NREC                             BLP08200
35   FORMAT(///1X,'NUMBER OF POSSIBLE RECEPTOR LOCATIONS = ',I5/ BLP08210
1 '0','NUMBER OF ACTUAL RECEPTOR LOCATIONS = ',I5)      BLP08220
      WRITE(6,37)                                           BLP08230
37   FORMAT('/'0','GENERATED RECEPTOR LOCATIONS IN SCS COORDINATES') BLP08240
      RETURN                                              BLP08250
200  WRITE(6,205) RXBEG,RYBEG,RXEND,RYEND,RDX,RDY        BLP08260
205  FORMAT('0','TOO MANY RECEPTOR LOCATIONS REQUESTED.'/'0', BLP08270
1 'RECEPTORS AT: (' ,E13.6,',',',E13.6,')',2X,'TO (' ,E13.6,',',', BLP08280
2 E13.6,')',10X,'WITH (DX,DY) = (' ,E13.6,',',',E13.6,')') BLP08290
C    CALL WAUDIT
      STOP                                              BLP08300
      END                                              BLP08310
C
      SUBROUTINE OUTITL(TITLE,NREC,NPTS,NLINES,IPCL,IPCP,IYR,IDAYS, BLP08320
1 RCOMPR)                                                 BLP08330
C                                                     BLP08340
C                                                     BLP08350
      CHARACTER*4 TITLE(20)                             BLP08360
      INTEGER IPCL(11),IPCP(51)                          BLP08370
      DIMENSION IDAYS(366)                                BLP08380
      LOGICAL RCOMPR                                       BLP08390
C                                                     BLP08400
C    THIS SUBROUTINE WRITES THE TITLE CARD AND OTHER RUN  BLP08410
C    INFORMATION TO RECORD #1 OF THE OUTPUT FILE (UNIT 20) BLP08420
C                                                     BLP08430
C    THOUSANDS PLACE OF NNREC IS CODED TO INDICATE IF ARRAY BLP08440
C    COMPRESSION OPTION IS USED                          BLP08450
C    IF NNREC > 1000, OUTPUT ARRAYS ARE COMPRESSED       BLP08460
C    IF NNREC < 1000, OUTPUT ARRAYS ARE NOT COMPRESSED   BLP08470
      NNREC=NREC                                           BLP08480
      IF (RCOMPR) NNREC=NNREC+1000                        BLP08490
      WRITE(20) TITLE,NNREC,NPTS,NLINES,IPCL,IPCP,IYR,IDAYS BLP08500
      RETURN                                              BLP08510
      END                                              BLP08520
C
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

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SUBROUTINE MET(JDAY)

C      The routine has been modified to read meteorological data from
C      an ASCII-formatted file rather than an unformatted file.  It also
C      returns the Julian day (JDAY) determined from the date in the file.
C      Simple error checks for proper date sequence have also been added.
C      Modified by R.Brode, PES, Inc. - 6/25/99

CPES  End PES Code Changes
C
C
C      LOGICAL LMETIN,LMETOT
CPES  Beging PES Code Changes

      DIMENSION HLH(2,24)

CPES  End PES Code Changes
      COMMON/METD24/KST(24),SPEED(24),RANDWD(24),HMX(24),TEMP(24),
1  DHTA(2),PEXP(6),IDELS,IDSURF,IYSURF,IDUPER,IYUPER,TERAN(6),
2  IRU,IHRMAX,LMETIN,LMETOT,IDAYS(366)
      COMMON/QA/VERSION,LEVEL
CPES  Beging PES Code Changes

      CHARACTER RUNDAT*8, RUNTIM*8, VERSN*5
      COMMON/DATETIME/ RUNDAT, RUNTIM, VERSN

CPES  End PES Code Changes
      DATA KSTOLD/5/
C
C      READ PROCESSED UNFORMATTED METEOROLOGICAL DATA
C
      IF(LMETIN)GO TO 185
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

      DO I = 1, 24
C      Read Hourly Records from Formatted ASCII File
      READ(2,9500,END=999,ERR=99) IYR, IMO, IDAY, IHR,
&      RANDWD(I), SPEED(I), TEMP(I), KST(I),
&      HLH(1,I), HLH(2,I)
9500  FORMAT(4I2,2F9.4,F6.1,I2,2F7.1)
      IF (I.NE. IHR) THEN
          WRITE(*,*) 'MET DATA SEQUENCE ERROR AT ',IYR,IMO,IDAY,IHR
          WRITE(6,*) 'MET DATA SEQUENCE ERROR AT ',IYR,IMO,IDAY,IHR
          STOP
      END IF

      CYCLE

99      CONTINUE

      WRITE(*,*) 'ERROR READING MET DATA FILE AT ',IYR,IMO,IDAY,IHR
      WRITE(6,*) 'ERROR READING MET DATA FILE AT ',IYR,IMO,IDAY,IHR
      STOP

999      CONTINUE

      WRITE(*,*) 'PREMATURE END OF FILE REACHED FOR MET DATA'
      WRITE(6,*) 'PREMATURE END OF FILE REACHED FOR MET DATA'
      STOP

      END DO

C      Convert Year to 4-Digit Value (IYEAR) Using Date Windowing
      IF (IYR .GE. 50 .AND. IYR .LE. 99) THEN
          IYEAR = 1900 + IYR
      ELSE IF (IYR .LT. 50) THEN
          IYEAR = 2000 + IYR
      ELSE
C      Input IYR must be 4-digit:  Save to IYEAR and convert to 2-digit
          IYEAR = IYR
          IYR = IYEAR - 100 * (IYEAR/100)

```



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END IF

C      Calculate Julian Day Using 4-Digit Year
      CALL JULIAN(IYEAR, IMO, IDAY, JDAY)

C      Write Status Message to the Screen
      WRITE(*,909) JDAY, IYEAR
909    FORMAT('+', 'Now Processing Data For Day No. ', I4, ' of ', I4)

CPES   End PES Code Changes
C      IRU=1 FOR RURAL MIXING HEIGHTS, IRU=2 FOR URBAN MIXING HEIGHTS
      DO 5 I=1,24
      HMX(I)=HLH(IRU,I)
5      CONTINUE
C
C      ALLOW ONLY STABILITIES 1 TO 6 AND
C      RESTRICT STABILITY VARIATION TO 'IDELS' CLASSES/HOUR
C
      DO 75 I=1,24
      ISTAB=KST(I)
      ISTAB=MIN0(ISTAB,6)
      IDSTAB=ISTAB-KSTOLD
      IF(IABS(IDSTAB).GT.IDELS) ISTAB=KSTOLD+ISIGN(IDELS,IDSTAB)
      KSTOLD=ISTAB
      KST(I)=ISTAB
C      IF AMBIENT TEMPERATURE IS MISSING, ASSUME T=293.0 DEG. K
      IF(TEMP(I).LE.0.0) TEMP(I)=293.
75     CONTINUE
C
C      IF LMETOT = .TRUE., WRITE HOURLY METEOROLOGY
C
      IF(.NOT.LMETOT)RETURN
C
CPES   Begin PES Code Changes

      IF(IDAYS(JDAY).NE.1)RETURN
      WRITE(6,12)IYR,IMO,JDAY,(NH,NH=1,24),KST,SPEED,TEMP,RANDWD,
1      (HLH(1,N),N=1,24),(HLH(2,N2),N2=1,24)
12     FORMAT('0','IYR = ',I2,3X,'IMO = ',I2,3X,'JDAY = ',I4/
1      4X,'HR=',3X,I4,23I5/
1      4X,'ISTAB=',I4,23I5/4X,'WS= ',24F5.1/4X,'TEMP=',24F5.0/
C
C      FORMAT CHANGED FROM 12F TO 24F TO WRITE RURAL AND URBAN HEIGHTS
C      ON SAME LINE WITH NO CR/LF
2      4X,'WD-R=',24F5.0/4X,'H-RURAL=',24F6.0/
3      4X,'H-URBAN=',24F6.0//
C      HEADERS ADDED TO ANNOTATE PLUME RISE HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES
4      3X,'YR',1X,'JDAY',2X,'HR',5X,'DH1',5X,'DH2',5X,'DH3',5X,'DH4',
5      5X,'DH5',5X,'DH6',5X,'DH7',5X,'XF1',5X,'XF2',5X,'XF3',5X,'XF4',
6      5X,'XF5',5X,'XF6',5X,'XF7',7X,'XFB',5X,'XFS')
C
CPES   End PES Code Changes
      RETURN
185    CONTINUE
C
C      READ UP TO 24 HOURS OF FORMATTED METEOROLOGICAL DATA
C      FROM UNIT 5
C
      READ(5,110)IHRMAX
110    FORMAT(I2)
      IF(IHRMAX.LE.24.AND.IHRMAX.GE.1)GO TO 161
      WRITE(6,159)IHRMAX
159    FORMAT(////10X,'EXECUTION TERMINATING -- IHRMAX MUST ',
1      'BE SPECIFIED BY THE USER TO BE '/'0',9X,'BETWEEN ',
2      '1 AND 24 WHEN THE FORMATTED METEOROLOGICAL USER INPUT '/'
3      '0',9X,'OPTION IS REQUESTED -- (IHRMAX = ',
4      I5,')')
C
C      CALL WAUDIT
      STOP
161    CONTINUE
CPES   Begin PES Code Changes

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C      Set Julian Day = 1 for User Input Formatted Met Data
      JDAY = 1

      WRITE(6,1400) VERSN, RUNDAT, RUNTIM
1400  FORMAT('1',11X,'BLP -- MULTIPLE BUOYANT LINE AND POINT ',
1'SOURCE DISPERSION MODEL          SCRAM VERSION (DATED ',A5,')',17X,A8,
2/,123X,A8 / ' ',13('*****'))

CPES  End PES Code Changes
      WRITE(6,171)
171  FORMAT(/'0',20X,'USER INPUT FORMATTED METEOROLOGICAL DATA'//
1'0',5X,'HOURL',3X,'STABILITY',3X,'WIND SPEED',3X,'WIND ',
2'DIRECTION',3X,'TEMPERATURE',3X,'MIXING HEIGHT'/
315X,'CLASS',8X,'(M/S)',8X,'(DEGREES)',6X,'(DEG. K)',9X,
4'(M)')
      DO 100 I=1,IHRMAX
      READ(5,112)KST(I),SPEED(I),RANDWD(I),TEMP(I),HMIX(I)
112  FORMAT(I1,9X,F10.2,F10.2,F10.2,F10.2)
      IF(KST(I).GT.6)KST(I)=6
      WRITE(6,114)I,KST(I),SPEED(I),RANDWD(I),TEMP(I),HMIX(I)
114  FORMAT('0',6X,I2,8X,I1,9X,F5.2,10X,F5.1,11X,F5.1,9X,F5.0)
100  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
CPES  Begin PES Code Changes

      SUBROUTINE JULIAN(INYR,INMN,INDY,JDY)
C*****
C      Based on JULIAN Module of ISC3 Short Term Model
C
C      PURPOSE:      CONVERT YR/MN/DY DATE TO JULIAN DAY (1-366),
C                    INCLUDES TEST FOR 100 AND 400 YEAR CORRECTIONS
C
C      PROGRAMMER: Roger Brode
C
C      DATE:         June 24, 1999
C
C      INPUTS:       YEAR,  INYR (4 DIGIT)
C                   MONTH, INMN
C                   DAY,   INDY
C
C      OUTPUT:       JULIAN DAY,  JDY (1-366)
C
C      CALLED FROM:  MET
C
C      ERROR HANDLING:  Checks for Invalid Month or Day
C*****

C      Variable Declarations
      IMPLICIT NONE

      SAVE
      INTEGER :: NDAY(12), IDYMAX(12)
      INTEGER :: INYR, INMN, INDY, JDY

C      Variable Initializations
      DATA NDAY/0,31,59,90,120,151,181,212,243,273,304,334/
      DATA IDYMAX/31,29,31,30,31,30,31,31,30,31,30,31/
      JDY = 0

C      Check for Invalid Month or Day
      IF (INMN.LT.1 .OR. INMN.GT.12) THEN
        WRITE(*,*) 'Invalid Month in Met Data File for IMO = ',INMN
        WRITE(6,*) 'Invalid Month in Met Data File for IMO = ',INMN
        STOP
      ELSE IF (INDY .GT. IDYMAX(INMN)) THEN
        WRITE(*,*) 'Invalid Day in Met Data File for IMO = ',INMN,
& ' and IDY = ',INDY
        WRITE(6,*) 'Invalid Day in Met Data File for IMO = ',INMN,
& ' and IDY = ',INDY

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      STOP
    END IF

C      Determine JULIAN Day Number; For Non-Leap Year First
      IF ((MOD(INYR,4) .NE. 0) .OR.
&        (MOD(INYR,100) .EQ. 0 .AND. MOD(INYR,400) .NE. 0)) THEN
C      Not a Leap Year
      IF (INMN.NE.2 .OR. (INMN.EQ.2 .AND. INDY.LE.28)) THEN
        JDY = INDY + NDAY(INMN)
      ELSE
        WRITE(*,*) 'Invalid Date; 2/29 in Non-Leap Year for IYR = ',
&                  INYR
        WRITE(6,*) 'Invalid Date; 2/29 in Non-Leap Year for IYR = ',
&                  INYR
        STOP
      END IF
    ELSE
C      Leap Year
      JDY = INDY + NDAY(INMN)
      IF (INMN .GT. 2) JDY = JDY + 1
    END IF

999 CONTINUE

      RETURN
    END

CPES End PES Code Changes
C
      SUBROUTINE COORD(THETA)
C
C
C      DIMENSION XSCS(10,129)
      REAL LELEV
      REAL TCHK(4)/90.,180.,270.,360./
      INTEGER IL(4)/4*1/, ISEG(4)/1,129,129,1/
      COMMON/SOURCE/NLINES,XLBEG(10),XLEND(10),DEL(10),YSCS(10),QT(10),
1 HS(10),XRCS(10,129),YRCS(10,129),TCOR,LELEV(10),
2 NPTS,XPSCS(50),YPSCS(50),PQ(50),PHS(50),XPRCS(50),YPRCS(50),
3 TSTACK(50),APTS(50),BPTS(50),VEXIT(50),PELEV(50),IDOWNW(50)
      COMMON/RCEPT/RXBEG,RXBEG,RXEND,RYEND,RDX,RDY,XRSCS(100),
1 YRSCS(100),XRRCS(100),YRRCS(100),RELEV(100),NREC
      EQUIVALENCE (XRCS(1,1),XSCS(1,1))
      DATA RAD/57.29578/
      TRAD=THETA/RAD
      COST=COS(TRAD)
      SINT=SIN(TRAD)
      IF(NLINES.LT.1)GO TO 250
C
C      CALCULATE SOURCE COORDINATES FOR EACH SOURCE LINE SEGMENT
C
      DO 25 I=1,NLINES
        DXX=DEL(I)/128.
        XSCS(I,1)=XLBEG(I)
        DO 25 J=2,129
          XSCS(I,J)=XSCS(I,J-1)+DXX
25 CONTINUE
        IL(3)=NLINES
        IL(4)=NLINES
C
C      CALCULATE XN, YN (ORIGINS OF TRANSLATED COORDINATE SYSTEM
C      IN TERMS OF THE SCS COORDINATES
C
      DO 5 I=1,4
        IF(THETA.GE.TCHK(I))GO TO 5
        ISAVE=I
        ILINE=IL(I)
        ISEGN=ISEG(I)
        XN=XSCS(ILINE,ISEGN)
        YN=YSCS(ILINE)
        GO TO 6

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BLP09460
BLP09470
BLP09480
BLP09490
BLP09500
BLP09510
BLP09520
BLP09530
BLP09540
BLP09550
BLP09560
BLP09570
BLP09580
BLP09590
BLP09600
BLP09610
BLP09620
BLP09630
BLP09640
BLP09650
BLP09660
BLP09670
BLP09680
BLP09690
BLP09700
BLP09710
BLP09720
BLP09730
BLP09740
BLP09750
BLP09760
BLP09770
BLP09780
BLP09790
BLP09800
BLP09810
BLP09820
BLP09830
BLP09840
BLP09850
BLP09860
BLP09870

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5	CONTINUE	BLP09880
6	CONTINUE	BLP09890
C	TRANSLATE COORDINATES	BLP09900
C		BLP09910
C	TRANSLATE LINE SOURCE SEGMENT COORDINATES	BLP09920
	DO 10 I=1,NLINES	BLP09930
	DO 10 J=1,129	BLP09940
	XRCS(I,J)=XSCS(I,J)-XN	BLP09950
	YRCS(I,J)=YSCS(I)-YN	BLP09960
10	CONTINUE	BLP09970
C	TRANSLATE POINT SOURCE COORDINATES	BLP09980
	DO 11 I=1,NPTS	BLP09990
	XPRCS(I)=XPSCS(I)-XN	BLP10000
	YPRCS(I)=YPSCS(I)-YN	BLP10010
11	CONTINUE	BLP10020
C	TRANSLATE RECEPTOR COORDINATES	BLP10030
	DO 12 I=1,NREC	BLP10040
	XRRCS(I)=XRSCS(I)-XN	BLP10050
	YRRCS(I)=YRSCS(I)-YN	BLP10060
12	CONTINUE	BLP10070
C		BLP10080
C	ROTATE COORDINATE SYSTEM	BLP10090
C		BLP10100
C	ROTATE LINE SOURCE SEGMENT COORDINATES	BLP10110
	DO 20 I=1,NLINES	BLP10120
	DO 20 J=1,129	BLP10130
	XSAVE=XRCS(I,J)	BLP10140
	YSAVE=YRCS(I,J)	BLP10150
	XRCS(I,J)=XSAVE*COST+YSAVE*SINT	BLP10160
	YRCS(I,J)=YSAVE*COST-XSAVE*SINT	BLP10170
20	CONTINUE	BLP10180
	IF(NPTS.LT.1)GO TO 260	BLP10190
C	ROTATE POINT SOURCE COORDINATES	BLP10200
	DO 21 I=1,NPTS	BLP10210
	XSAVE=XPRCS(I)	BLP10220
	YSAVE=YPRCS(I)	BLP10230
	XPRCS(I)=XSAVE*COST+YSAVE*SINT	BLP10240
	YPRCS(I)=YSAVE*COST-XSAVE*SINT	BLP10250
21	CONTINUE	BLP10260
260	CONTINUE	BLP10270
C	ROTATE RECEPTOR COORDINATES	BLP10280
	DO 22 I=1,NREC	BLP10290
	XSAVE=XRRCS(I)	BLP10300
	YSAVE=YRRCS(I)	BLP10310
	XRRCS(I)=XSAVE*COST+YSAVE*SINT	BLP10320
	YRRCS(I)=YSAVE*COST-XSAVE*SINT	BLP10330
22	CONTINUE	BLP10340
	RETURN	BLP10350
250	CONTINUE	BLP10360
C		BLP10370
C	WITH NO LINE SOURCES, JUST ROTATE THE POINT SOURCE AND	BLP10380
C	RECEPTOR COORDINATES	BLP10390
C		BLP10400
	IF(NPTS.LT.1)GO TO 360	BLP10410
C	ROTATE POINT SOURCE COORDINATES	BLP10420
	DO 321 I=1,NPTS	BLP10430
	XSAVE=XPSCS(I)	BLP10440
	YSAVE=YPSCS(I)	BLP10450
	XPRCS(I)=XSAVE*COST+YSAVE*SINT	BLP10460
	YPRCS(I)=YSAVE*COST-XSAVE*SINT	BLP10470
321	CONTINUE	BLP10480
360	CONTINUE	BLP10490
C	ROTATE RECEPTOR COORDINATES	BLP10500
	DO 322 I=1,NREC	BLP10510
	XSAVE=XRSCS(I)	BLP10520
	YSAVE=YRSCS(I)	BLP10530
	XRRCS(I)=XSAVE*COST+YSAVE*SINT	BLP10540
	YRRCS(I)=YSAVE*COST-XSAVE*SINT	BLP10550
322	CONTINUE	BLP10560
	RETURN	BLP10570
		BLP10580

	END	BLP10590
C		
	SUBROUTINE CONTRB(RCOMPR)	BLP10600
C		BLP10610
C		BLP10620
	REAL CHI(100),PARTCH(100),CHIL(100),FTSAVE(129)	BLP10630
	REAL L,LEFF,LD,LELEV	BLP10640
	INTEGER NSEGA(7)/3,5,9,17,33,65,129/	BLP10650
	LOGICAL LSHEAR,LTRANS,RCOMPR	BLP10660
	COMMON/PRLS/XFB,LEFF,LD,R0,XFINAL,XFS	BLP10670
	COMMON/SOURCE/NLINES,XLBEG(10),XLEND(10),DEL(10),YSCS(10),QT(10),	BLP10680
	1 HS(10),XRCS(10,129),YRCS(10,129),TCOR,LELEV(10),	BLP10690
	2 NPTS,XPSCS(50),YPSCS(50),PQ(50),PHS(50),XPRCS(50),YPRCS(50),	BLP10700
	3 TSTACK(50),APTS(50),BPTS(50),VEXIT(50),PELEV(50),IDOWNW(50)	BLP10710
	COMMON/RCEPT/RXBEG,RXBEG,RXEND,RYEND,RDX,RDY,XRSCS(100),	BLP10720
	1 YRSCS(100),XRRCS(100),YRRCS(100),RELEV(100),NREC	BLP10730
	COMMON/RINTP/XDIST(7),DH(7)	BLP10740
	COMMON/METD/ZMEAS,WS,WD,ISTAB,TDEGK,DPBL,THETA,S,P,IYR,JDAY,IHOUR	BLP10750
	COMMON/PR/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,FP,XMATCH,DX,AVFACT,TWOHB,N,LSHEAR,	BLP10760
	1 LTRANS	BLP10770
	COMMON/PBLDAT/TWOPBL,PBL1P6	BLP10780
	COMMON/OUTPT/IPCL(11),IPCP(51)	BLP10790
	COMMON/FARM/CRIT,TER1,DECFAK,XBACKG,CONST2,CONST3,MAXIT	BLP10800
	DATA PI/3.1415927/,SRT2DP/0.7978846/,IWPBL/0/,JITCT/0/	BLP10810
	DO 5 I=1,NREC	BLP10820
	CHIL(I)=0.0	BLP10830
5	CHI(I)=0.0	BLP10840
	IF(NLINES.LT.1)GO TO 2000	BLP10850
	ITHETA=THETA+0.5	BLP10860
	WSST=WS*(HB/ZMEAS)**P	BLP10870
C	SET EFFECTIVE WIND SPEED USED IN PLUME RISE	BLP10880
C	CALCULATIONS, U, TO STACK HEIGHT WIND SPEED, WSST --	BLP10890
C	IF USING WIND SHEAR OPTION IN PLUME RISE, U WILL BE	BLP10900
C	CALCULATED IN SUBROUTINE WSC	BLP10910
	U=WSST	BLP10920
	IF(LSHEAR)CALL WSC(ISTAB,WSST,U,S,P)	BLP10930
	CALL LENG(THETA,U)	BLP10940
C		BLP10950
C	CALCULATE DISTANCE TO FINAL RISE	BLP10960
C		BLP10970
	IF(ISTAB.LE.4)GO TO 6	BLP10980
C	CALCULATE DISTANCE TO FINAL RISE FOR STABLE CONDITIONS	BLP10990
	UNSRT=16.*U/S-XFB*XFB/3.	BLP11000
	IF(UNSRT.LE.0.0)GO TO 105	BLP11010
	XFS=0.5*(XFB+SQRT(UNSRT))	BLP11020
	GO TO 106	BLP11030
105	XFS=(12.*XFB*U*U/S)**0.3333333	BLP11040
106	CONTINUE	BLP11050
	XFSXX=U*PI/SQRT(S)	BLP11060
	XFS=AMIN1(XFS,XFSXX)	BLP11070
	IF(XFS.GT.XFB)GO TO 7	BLP11080
	DO 18 I=2,7	BLP11090
18	XDIST(I)=XFS	BLP11100
	GO TO 10	BLP11110
6	XFS=XFB+XFINAL	BLP11120
7	CONTINUE	BLP11130
C	FIND 5 INTERMEDIATE DOWNWIND DISTANCES (IN ADDITION TO XFB)	BLP11140
C	AT WHICH PLUME RISE WILL BE CALCULATED	BLP11150
	DO 9 I=2,7	BLP11160
	RI=FLOAT(I)	BLP11170
	XDIST(I)=XFS-(XFS-XFB)*(7.-RI)/5.	BLP11180
9	CONTINUE	BLP11190
10	CONTINUE	BLP11200
	CALL RISE(U,ISTAB,S)	BLP11210
C		
C	WRITE PLUME RISE HEIGHTS AND DISTANCES OF FULL BUOYANCY (XFB),	ACHD1211
C	FINAL RISE (XFS), AND INTERMEDIATE HEIGHTS & DISTANCES	ACHD1212
	WRITE(6,5555) IYR,JDAY,IHOUR,DH,XDIST,XFB,XFS	ACHD1213
5555	FORMAT(1X,I4,2X,I3,2X,I2,14(F8.2),2X,2(F8.2))	ACHD1214
C		
C		BLP11220

C	CALCULATE PARTIAL CONCENTRATIONS DUE TO THE LINE SOURCES	BLP11230
C		BLP11240
C	LOOP OVER LINES	BLP11250
C		BLP11260
	DO 1000 LNUM=1,NLINES	BLP11270
	DLMIN=DEL (LNUM) /128.	BLP11280
	ZB=LELEV (LNUM)	BLP11290
	ZLINE=HS (LNUM)	BLP11300
	WSST=WS* (ZLINE/ZMEAS)**P	BLP11310
	CUQ=QT (LNUM) / ((NSEGA (1) -1) *WSST)	BLP11320
C	SRT2DP = SQRT (2./PI)	BLP11330
	SZ0=R0*SRT2DP	BLP11340
	ZV=1000.*XVZ (SZ0,ISTAB)	BLP11350
	SY0=SZ0/2.	BLP11360
	YV=1000.*XVY (SY0,ISTAB)	BLP11370
	XB=XRCS (LNUM,1)	BLP11380
	YB=YRCS (LNUM,1)	BLP11390
	XE=XRCS (LNUM,129)	BLP11400
	YE=YRCS (LNUM,129)	BLP11410
	XMAXL=AMAX1 (XB,XE)	BLP11420
	XMINL=AMIN1 (XB,XE)	BLP11430
	YMAXL=AMAX1 (YB,YE)	BLP11440
	YMINL=AMIN1 (YB,YE)	BLP11450
	DXEL=XE-XB	BLP11460
	DYEL=YE-YB	BLP11470
C		BLP11480
C	LOOP OVER RECEPTORS	BLP11490
C		BLP11500
	DO 500 I=1,NREC	BLP11510
	SUM=0.0	BLP11520
	PARTCH (I) =0.0	BLP11530
	NSEG=0	BLP11540
	NCONTR=0	BLP11550
	XRECEP=XRRCS (I)	BLP11560
	THT=RELEV (I) -ZB	BLP11570
C		BLP11580
C	IF RECEPTOR IS UPWIND OF THE LINE, CHI = 0.0	BLP11590
C		BLP11600
	IF (XRECEP.LE.XMINL) GO TO 500	BLP11610
	YRECEP=YRRCS (I)	BLP11620
C	IWOSIG KEEPS TRACK OF WHETHER ANY LINE SEGMENT IS WITHIN	BLP11630
C	ONE SIGMA Y OF THE CURRENT RECEPTOR (0=NO,1=YES)	BLP11640
	IWOSIG=0	BLP11650
C	DEFINE REGION OF INFLUENCE	BLP11660
C	MAX DISTANCE FROM ANY SOURCE SEGMENT TO CURRENT RECEPTOR	BLP11670
C	IS EQUAL TO (XRECEP-XMINL)	BLP11680
	XRMXKM= (XRECEP-XMINL) /1000.	BLP11690
	CALL SIGMAY (XRMXKM,ISTAB,SYC)	BLP11700
	YLOW=YMINL-4.*SYC	BLP11710
	YHIGH=YMAXL+4.*SYC	BLP11720
	IF (YRECEP.LT.YLOW.OR.YRECEP.GT.YHIGH) GO TO 500	BLP11730
	YLOW=YLOW+DLMIN	BLP11740
	YHIGH=YHIGH-DLMIN	BLP11750
	IF (YRECEP.LT.YLOW.OR.YRECEP.GT.YHIGH) GO TO 500	BLP11760
C	CHECK IF RECEPTOR IS DIRECTLY DOWNWIND OF	BLP11770
C	THE LINE (IDW=0=NO, IDW=1=YES)	BLP11780
	IDW=1	BLP11790
	IF (YRECEP.LT.YMINL.OR.YRECEP.GT.YMAXL) IDW=0	BLP11800
C	CHECK IF RECEPTOR IS ON THE DOWNWIND SIDE OF THE LINE	BLP11810
	IF (XRECEP.GE.XMAXL) GO TO 477	BLP11820
	IF (MOD (ITHETA,90) .EQ.0) GO TO 477	BLP11830
	EM=DYEL/DXEL	BLP11840
	B=YE-EM*XE	BLP11850
	IF (XRECEP.LT. (YRECEP-B) /EM) NCONTR=999	BLP11860
477	CONTINUE	BLP11870
	NSEG0=NSEGA (1)	BLP11880
	NNEW=NSEG0	BLP11890
	ITER=0	BLP11900
	INDL=1	BLP11910
	IDELTA=128/ (NSEG0-1)	BLP11920
498	CONTINUE	BLP11930

	NSEG=NSEG+NNEW	BLP11940
C		BLP11950
C	LOOP OVER LINE SEGMENTS	BLP11960
C		BLP11970
	DO 499 ISEG=1,NNEW	BLP11980
	FTSAVE (INDL)=0.0	BLP11990
C	IF CURRENT RECEPTOR IS UPWIND OF A SOURCE SEGMENT, THEN	BLP12000
C	THIS SOURCE SEGMENT DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE	BLP12010
	IF (XRCS (LNUM,INDL) .GE.XRECEP) GO TO 495	BLP12020
	DOWNX=XRECEP-XRCS (LNUM,INDL)	BLP12030
	CROSSY=YRECEP-YRCS (LNUM,INDL)	BLP12040
	VIRTXZ=DOWNX+ZV	BLP12050
	VIRTXY=DOWNX+YV	BLP12060
	VXYKM=VIRTXY/1000.	BLP12070
	VXZKM=VIRTXZ/1000.	BLP12080
	CALL DBTSIG (VXZKM,VXYKM,ISTAB,SIGY,SIGZ)	BLP12090
C		BLP12100
C	IF CROSSWIND DISTANCE > 4 * SIGY, THEN THIS SOURCE SEGMENT	BLP12110
C	DOES NOT CONTRIBUTE	BLP12120
	IF (4.*SIGY.LT.ABS (CROSSY)) GO TO 495	BLP12130
	IF (ABS (CROSSY) .LT.SIGY) IWOSIG=1	BLP12140
	CALL ZRISE (LNUM,INDL,I,Z)	BLP12150
C		BLP12160
C	INCLUDE TERRAIN CORRECTION IN DETERMINING THE PLUME HEIGHT	BLP12170
C		BLP12180
	HNT=Z+ZLINE	BLP12190
C	TER1=(1.-TERAN (ISTAB)); THT=RELEV (I) -LELEV (LNUM)	BLP12200
	TERRAN=TER1*AMIN1 (HNT,THT)	BLP12210
	H=HNT-TERRAN	BLP12220
	IF (H.GT.DPBL.AND.ISTAB.LE.4) GO TO 495	BLP12230
C		BLP12240
C	SOLVE THE GAUSSIAN POINT SOURCE EQUATION	BLP12250
C		BLP12260
	CALL GAUSS (CROSSY,SIGY,SIGZ,H,FT)	BLP12270
C	INCLUDE DECAY IN DETERMINING CHI	BLP12280
	DELTAT=DOWNX/WSST	BLP12290
	FT=FT*(1.-DELTAT*DECFAC)	BLP12300
	FTSAVE (INDL)=FT	BLP12310
	NCONTR=NCONTR+1	BLP12320
495	INDL=INDL+IDELTA	BLP12330
499	CONTINUE	BLP12340
C		BLP12350
C	FIRST TIME THROUGH LOOP, CALCULATE THE FIRST CHI ESTIMATE	BLP12360
C		BLP12370
	IF (NNEW.NE.NSEG0) GO TO 714	BLP12380
	INDL=1	BLP12390
	NSEGM1=NSEG0-1	BLP12400
	SUM=(FTSAVE (1)+FTSAVE (129))/2.	BLP12410
	DO 712 ISEG2=2,NSEGM1	BLP12420
	INDL=INDL+IDELTA	BLP12430
	SUM=SUM+FTSAVE (INDL)	BLP12440
712	CONTINUE	BLP12450
C	IF RECEPTOR IS WITHIN REGION OF INFLUENCE BUT NOT DIRECTLY	BLP12460
C	DOWNWIND OF ANY PART OF THE LINE, AND SUM=0.0, CHI=0.0	BLP12470
	IF (SUM.LE.0.0.AND.IDW.NE.1) GO TO 500	BLP12480
C		BLP12490
C	CALCULATE THE REFINED CHI ESTIMATE	BLP12500
C		BLP12510
713	CONTINUE	BLP12520
	ITER=ITER+1	BLP12530
	IDIV=MIN0 (ITER,2)	BLP12540
	IDELTA=IDELTA/IDIV	BLP12550
	INDL=1+IDELTA/2	BLP12560
C	INDL IS THE SUBSCRIPT OF THE FIRST NEW LINE SEGMENT	BLP12570
C	(SAVE AS INDLSV)	BLP12580
	INDLSV=INDL	BLP12590
	NNEW=NSEGM1**ITER+0.1	BLP12600
C	IF MORE THAN 129 LINE SEGMENTS (I.E., 64 NEW SEGMENTS)	BLP12610
C	ARE REQUIRED, CONTINUE TO INCREASE THE NUMBER OF	BLP12620
C	SEGMENTS BUT ONLY OVER THE SECTION OF THE LINE	BLP12630
C	WHICH IS CONTRIBUTING	BLP12640

	IF(NNEW.GT.64)GO TO 759	BLP12650
	GO TO 498	BLP12660
714	CONTINUE	BLP12670
C	SUBSCRIPT OF THE FIRST NEW LINE SEGMENT IS INDLSV	BLP12680
C	SUBSCRIPT OF THE LAST NEW LINE SEGMENT IS INDLLN	BLP12690
	INDLLN=129-IDELTA/2	BLP12700
C	SUM THE FIRST AND LAST NEW LINE SEGMENTS	BLP12710
	SUM2=FTSAVE(INDLSV)+FTSAVE(INDLLN)	BLP12720
C	IF THERE ARE ONLY 2 NEW LINE SEGMENTS, SKIP THIS LOOP	BLP12730
	IF(NNEW.LE.2)GO TO 717	BLP12740
	INDL=INDLSV	BLP12750
	I2=NNEW-1	BLP12760
C		BLP12770
C	FIND THE SUM OF ALL THE NEW LINE SEGMENTS	BLP12780
C		BLP12790
	DO 715 ISEG3=2,I2	BLP12800
	INDL=INDL+IDELTA	BLP12810
	SUM2=SUM2+FTSAVE(INDL)	BLP12820
715	CONTINUE	BLP12830
717	CONTINUE	BLP12840
C		BLP12850
C	COMPARE THE NEW ESTIMATE WITH THE PREVIOUS ESTIMATE	BLP12860
C		BLP12870
	SUM2=SUM/2.+SUM2/(2.**ITER)	BLP12880
C	AT LEAST ONE LINE SEGMENT MUST BE WITHIN ONE SIGMA Y OF	BLP12890
C	THE LINE (IF THE RECEPTOR IS DIRECTLY DOWNWIND OF ANY PART	BLP12900
C	OF THE LINE)	BLP12910
	IF(IDW.EQ.1.AND.IWOSIG.NE.1)GO TO 758	BLP12920
	DIFF=ABS(SUM2-SUM)	BLP12930
	IF(DIFF*CUQ.LT.0.1)GO TO 720	BLP12940
	CORR=DIFF/SUM2	BLP12950
	IF(CORR.LT.CRIT)GO TO 720	BLP12960
758	CONTINUE	BLP12970
	SUM=SUM2	BLP12980
	GO TO 713	BLP12990
C	IF 129 SOURCE SEGMENTS NOT SUFFICIENT, CONTINUE	BLP13000
C	TO INCREASE NUMBER OF SEGMENTS, BUT ONLY OVER THE	BLP13010
C	SECTION OF LINE WHICH IS CONTRIBUTING	BLP13020
759	CONTINUE	BLP13030
	CALL SORT(FTSAVE,IBMIN,IBMAX,IWPBL)	BLP13040
	IF(IWPBL.NE.999)GO TO 4949	BLP13050
	IWPBL=0	BLP13060
	PARTCH(I)=0.0	BLP13070
	GO TO 500	BLP13080
4949	CONTINUE	BLP13090
	IBMAX1=IBMAX-1	BLP13100
	IH=0	BLP13110
	IGMAX=1	BLP13120
939	CONTINUE	BLP13130
	SUM2=0.0	BLP13140
	XGMAX1=IGMAX+1	BLP13150
	DO 940 IG=IBMIN,IBMAX1	BLP13160
C	XCLN = X COORDINATE (RCS) OF CURRENT (NEWEST) LINE SEGMENT	BLP13170
C	YCLN = Y COORDINATE (RCS) OF CURRENT (NEWEST) LINE SEGMENT	BLP13180
	XSEG1=XRCS(LNUM,IG)	BLP13190
	XDIFF=XRCS(LNUM,IG+1)-XSEG1	BLP13200
	YSEG1=YRCS(LNUM,IG)	BLP13210
	YDIFF=YRCS(LNUM,IG+1)-YSEG1	BLP13220
	DO 940 IGSUB=1,IGMAX	BLP13230
	WEIGHT=FLOAT(IGSUB)/XGMAX1	BLP13240
	XCLN=XSEG1+WEIGHT*XDIFF	BLP13250
	YCLN=YSEG1+WEIGHT*YDIFF	BLP13260
	DOWNX=XRECEP-XCLN	BLP13270
	CROSSY=YRECEP-YCLN	BLP13280
	VIRTXZ=DOWNX+ZV	BLP13290
	VIRTXY=DOWNX+YV	BLP13300
	VXYKM=VIRTXY/1000.	BLP13310
	VXZKM=VIRTXZ/1000.	BLP13320
	CALL DBTSIG(VXZKM,VXYKM,ISTAB,SIGY,SIGZ)	BLP13330
	CALL ZRISE(LNUM,IG,I,Z)	BLP13340
C	INCLUDE TERRAIN CORRECTION IN DETERMINING THE PLUME HEIGHT	BLP13350

	HNT=Z+ZLINE	BLP13360
C	TER1=(1.-TERAN(ISTAB)); THT=RELEV(I)-LELEV(LNUM)	BLP13370
	TERRAN=TER1*AMIN1(HNT,THT)	BLP13380
	H=HNT-TERRAN	BLP13390
	CALL GAUSS(CROSSY,SIGY,SIGZ,H,FT)	BLP13400
C	INCLUDE DECAY IN DETERMINING CHI	BLP13410
	DELTAT=DOWNX/WSST	BLP13420
	FT=FT*(1.-DELTAT*DECFAC)	BLP13430
	SUM2=SUM2+FT	BLP13440
	NCONTR=NCONTR+1	BLP13450
940	CONTINUE	BLP13460
C	COMPARE THE NEW ESTIMATE WITH THE PREVIOUS ESTIMATE	BLP13470
	SUM2=SUM/2.+SUM2/(2.**ITER)	BLP13480
	DIFF=ABS(SUM2-SUM)	BLP13490
	IF(DIFF*CUQ.LT.0.1)GO TO 720	BLP13500
	CORR=DIFF/SUM2	BLP13510
	IF(CORR.LT.CRIT)GO TO 720	BLP13520
	SUM=SUM2	BLP13530
	ITER=ITER+1	BLP13540
	IF(ITER.GE.MAXIT)GO TO 599	BLP13550
	IH=IH+1	BLP13560
	IGMAX=2**IH	BLP13570
	GO TO 939	BLP13580
720	CONTINUE	BLP13590
	SUM=SUM2	BLP13600
C	TEST TO MAKE SURE AT LEAST TWO LINE SEGMENTS CONTRIBUTED	BLP13610
C	TO THE CHI ESTIMATE	BLP13620
C	(UNLESS RECEPTOR IS ON THE UPWIND SIDE OF THE LINE WITH	BLP13630
C	SOME SOURCE SEGMENTS DOWNWIND AND SOME SOURCE SEGMENTS	BLP13640
C	UPWIND -- IN THAT CASE JUST USE THE TEST FOR CONVERGENCE)	BLP13650
	IF(NCONTR.LT.2)GO TO 713	BLP13660
C	CALCULATE CONCENTRATION (IN MICROGRAMS)	BLP13670
C	USE STACK HEIGHT WIND SPEED FOR DILUTION	BLP13680
	PARTCH(I)=CUQ*SUM	BLP13690
	CHIL(I)=CHIL(I)+PARTCH(I)	BLP13700
	GO TO 500	BLP13710
599	WRITE(6,600)MAXIT,I,LNUM,CORR,CRIT,ITER,IHOUR,JDAY,IYR	BLP13720
600	FORMAT(/'0','TOO MANY ITERATIONS IN LINE SOURCE CALCULATIONS',	BLP13730
	1 ' -- MAXIT = ',I2/1X,'RECEPTOR ',I3,	BLP13740
	1 ' PROBABLY TOO CLOSE TO LINE ',I2/	BLP13750
	2 1X,'CORR = ',F6.2/1X,'CRIT = ',F6.2/1X,'ITER = ',I3/	BLP13760
	3 1X,'(IHOUR,JDAY,IYR) = ',(' ',I2,' ',I3,' ',I2,' '))	BLP13770
	JITCT=JITCT+1	BLP13780
	IF(JITCT.GT.100)GO TO 6491	BLP13790
	SUM=SUM2	BLP13800
	PARTCH(I)=CUQ*SUM	BLP13810
	CHIL(I)=CHIL(I)+PARTCH(I)	BLP13820
	GO TO 500	BLP13830
6491	WRITE(6,6492)	BLP13840
6492	FORMAT(/'0','TOO MANY EXCEEDENCES OF LINE SOURCE ',	BLP13850
	1 'ITERATION MAXIMUM -- EXECUTION TERMINATING')	BLP13860
C	CALL WAUDIT	
	STOP	BLP13870
500	CONTINUE	BLP13880
	IF(IPCL(LNUM).EQ.1)CALL OUTPUT(LNUM,PARTCH,NREC,RCOMPR)	BLP13890
1000	CONTINUE	BLP13900
	IF(IPCL(11).EQ.1)CALL OUTPUT(11,CHIL,NREC,RCOMPR)	BLP13910
C		BLP13920
C	CALCULATE PARTIAL CONCENTRATIONS DUE TO THE POINT SOURCES	BLP13930
C		BLP13940
C	LOOP OVER POINTS	BLP13950
C		BLP13960
2000	IF(NPTS.LT.1)GO TO 9999	BLP13970
	IF(ISTAB.GT.4)SQRTS=SQRT(S)	BLP13980
	DO 2100 NUMPT=1,NPTS	BLP13990
	ZB=PELEV(NUMPT)	BLP14000
	XSTACK=XPRCS(NUMPT)	BLP14010
	YSTACK=YPRCS(NUMPT)	BLP14020
	ZSTACK=PHS(NUMPT)	BLP14030
	WSST=WS*(ZSTACK/ZMEAS)**P	BLP14040
	CUQ=PQ(NUMPT)/WSST	BLP14050

	BUOYFX=APTS (NUMPT) * (TSTACK (NUMPT) -TDEGK)	BLP14060
	IF (ISTAB.GT.4) GO TO 7150	BLP14070
C	CALCULATE DISTANCE TO FINAL RISE	BLP14080
	IF (BUOYFX.GT.55.) GO TO 7010	BLP14090
C	THE CONSTANT 49. = 3.5*14.	BLP14100
	XSMT=49.*BUOYFX**0.625	BLP14110
	GO TO 7015	BLP14120
7010	XSMT=3.5*CONST3*BUOYFX**0.4	BLP14130
	GO TO 7015	BLP14140
7150	XSMT=3.14159*WSST/SQRTS	BLP14150
7015	CONTINUE	BLP14160
C		BLP14170
C	IF THE POINT SOURCE BUILDING DOWNWASH OPTION IS REQUESTED,	BLP14180
C	DETERMINE THE EFFECTS (IF ANY) OF BUILDING DOWNWASH	BLP14190
C		BLP14200
	ZV=0.0	BLP14210
	YV=0.0	BLP14220
	IF (IDOWNW (NUMPT) .NE.1) GO TO 512	BLP14230
C	CALCULATE THE MOMENTUM RISE AT A DOWNWIND DISTANCE OF 2.*HB	BLP14240
C	FM3 = 3.*FM (I.E., 3.*VERTICAL MOMENTUM FLUX TERM)	BLP14250
	FM3=BPTS (NUMPT) *TDEGK	BLP14260
	BETAM=0.3333333+WSST/VEEXIT (NUMPT)	BLP14270
	IF (ISTAB.GT.4) GO TO 509	BLP14280
	EFFHT=ZSTACK+(FM3*TWOHB/(BETAM*BETAM*WSST*WSST))*0.3333333	BLP14290
	GO TO 511	BLP14300
509	EFFHT=ZSTACK+(FM3*SIN(SQRTS*TWOHB/WSST)/	BLP14310
	1 (BETAM*BETAM*WSST*SQRTS))*0.3333333	BLP14320
511	CONTINUE	BLP14330
	RATIO=EFFHT/HB	BLP14340
	RATIO=AMAX1 (RATIO,1.0)	BLP14350
C	IF RATIO GE 3.0, SIGY AND SIGZ ARE NOT MODIFIED	BLP14360
C	IF RATIO LT 3.0 AND GT 1.2, ONLY SIGZ IS MODIFIED	BLP14370
C	IF RATIO LE 1.2, BOTH SIGY AND SIGZ ARE MODIFIED	BLP14380
	IF (RATIO.GE.3.0) GO TO 512	BLP14390
	R0Z=HB*(1.5-RATIO/2.)	BLP14400
	SZ0=SRT2DP*R0Z	BLP14410
	ZV=1000.*XVZ (SZ0,ISTAB)	BLP14420
	A=5.0*R0Z	BLP14430
	B=8.3333333*R0Z*R0Z	BLP14440
	IF (RATIO.GT.1.2) GO TO 512	BLP14450
	R0Y=HB*(6.-5.*RATIO)/2.	BLP14460
	SY0=SRT2DP*R0Y	BLP14470
	YV=1000.*XVY (SY0,ISTAB)	BLP14480
512	CONTINUE	BLP14490
C		BLP14500
C	LOOP OVER RECEPTORS	BLP14510
C		BLP14520
	DO 2050 I=1,NREC	BLP14530
	PARTCH (I)=0.0	BLP14540
	DOWNX=XRRCS (I)-XSTACK	BLP14550
	IF (DOWNX.LE.0.0) GO TO 2050	BLP14560
	CROSSY=YRRCS (I)-YSTACK	BLP14570
	VIRTXZ=DOWNX+ZV	BLP14580
	VIRTXY=DOWNX+YV	BLP14590
	VXZKM=VIRTXZ/1000.	BLP14600
	VXYKM=VIRTXY/1000.	BLP14610
	CALL DBTSIG (VXZKM,VXYKM,ISTAB,SIGY,SIGZ)	BLP14620
	IF (4.*SIGY.LT.ABS (CROSSY)) GO TO 2050	BLP14630
	IF (IDOWNW (NUMPT) .NE.1) GO TO 1517	BLP14640
	ZSAVE=9999.	BLP14650
C		BLP14660
C	IF THE SHEAR AND DOWNWASH OPTIONS ARE BOTH REQUESTED,	BLP14670
C	USE THE MINIMUM OF Z (SHEAR) AND Z (DOWNWASH)	BLP14680
C		BLP14690
	IF (LSHEAR) CALL PTRISE (BUOYFX,ZSTACK,XSMT,DOWNX,WSST,ZSAVE,LSHEAR,	BLP14700
	1 LTRANS)	BLP14710
	IF (ISTAB.GT.4) GO TO 1515	BLP14720
1514	CONTINUE	BLP14730
	EXR=AMIN1 (DOWNX,XSMT)	BLP14740
	IF (.NOT.LTRANS) EXR=XSMT	BLP14750
	IF (.NOT.LTRANS.AND.ISTAB.GE.5) EXR=2.*WSST/SQRT (S)	BLP14760

	C=-4.16666667*BUOYFX*EXR*EXR/WSST**3	BLP14770
	GO TO 1516	BLP14780
1515	IF (DOWNX.LT.2.*WSST/SQRT(S))GO TO 1514	BLP14790
	C=-16.666667*BUOYFX/(WSST*S)	BLP14800
1516	CONTINUE	BLP14810
	CALL CUBIC(A,B,C,Z)	BLP14820
	Z=AMIN1(Z,ZSAVE)	BLP14830
	GO TO 1518	BLP14840
1517	CONTINUE	BLP14850
	CALL PTRISE(BUOYFX,ZSTACK,XSMT,DOWNX,WSST,Z,LSHEAR,LTRANS)	BLP14860
1518	CONTINUE	BLP14870
	HNT=Z+ZSTACK	BLP14880
	THT=RELEV(I)-ZB	BLP14890
C	TER1=(1.-TERAN(ISTAB))	BLP14900
	TERRAN=TER1*AMIN1(HNT,THT)	BLP14910
	H=HNT-TERRAN	BLP14920
	IF(H.GT.DPBL.AND.ISTAB.LE.4)GO TO 2050	BLP14930
	CALL GAUSS(CROSSY,SIGY,SIGZ,H,FT)	BLP14940
C	INCLUDE DECAY IN DETERMINING CHI	BLP14950
	DELTAT=DOWNX/WSST	BLP14960
	FT=FT*(1.-DELTAT*DECFACTOR)	BLP14970
	PARTCH(I)=CUQ*FT	BLP14980
	CHI(I)=CHI(I)+PARTCH(I)	BLP14990
2050	CONTINUE	BLP15000
	ICODE=100+NUMPT	BLP15010
	IF(IPCP(NUMPT).EQ.1)CALL OUTPUT(ICODE,PARTCH,NREC,RCOMPR)	BLP15020
2100	CONTINUE	BLP15030
	IF(IPCP(51).EQ.1)CALL OUTPUT(151,CHI,NREC,RCOMPR)	BLP15040
9999	CONTINUE	BLP15050
	DO 9050 I=1,NREC	BLP15060
	CHI(I)=CHI(I)+CHIL(I)+XBACKG	BLP15070
9050	CONTINUE	BLP15080
	CALL OUTPUT(999,CHI,NREC,RCOMPR)	BLP15090
	RETURN	BLP15100
	END	BLP15110
C		
	SUBROUTINE GAUSS(CROSSY,SIGY,SIGZ,H,FT)	BLP15120
C		BLP15130
C		BLP15140
	COMMON/METD/ZMEAS,WS,WD,ISTAB,TDEGK,DPBL,THETA,S,P,IYR,JDAY,IHOUR	BLP15150
	COMMON/PBLDAT/TWOPBL,PBL1P6	BLP15160
	DATA TMIN/0.0512/,TMAX/9.21/	BLP15170
	TD1=3.1415927*SIGY*SIGZ	BLP15180
	YPSIG=CROSSY/SIGY	BLP15190
	EXPYP=0.5*YPSIG*YPSIG	BLP15200
C	PREVENT UNDERFLOWS	BLP15210
	IF(EXPYP.GT.50.)GO TO 495	BLP15220
	F=EXP(-EXPYP)	BLP15230
	GO TO 496	BLP15240
495	F=0.0	BLP15250
	GO TO 443	BLP15260
496	CONTINUE	BLP15270
C	IF MIXING HEIGHT (DPBL) GE 5000 M OR FOR STABLE CONDITIONS,	BLP15280
C	NEGLECT THE REFLECTION TERMS	BLP15290
	IF(ISTAB.GE.5.OR.DPBL.GT.5000.)GO TO 451	BLP15300
C	IF SIGZ GT 1.6*DPBL, ASSUME A UNIFORM VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION	BLP15310
	IF(SIGZ.GT.PBL1P6)GO TO 460	BLP15320
C	CALCULATE MULTIPLE EDDY REFLECTIONS TERMS	BLP15330
C	USING A FOURIER SERIES METHOD -- SEE ERT MEMO CS 093	BLP15340
	F1=1	BLP15350
	T=(SIGZ/DPBL)**2	BLP15360
	H2=H/DPBL	BLP15370
	IF(T.GE.0.6)GO TO 500	BLP15380
	ARG=2.*(1.-H2)/T	BLP15390
	IF(ARG.GE.TMAX)GO TO 400	BLP15400
	IF(ARG.LT.TMIN)F1=F1+1.-ARG	BLP15410
	IF(ARG.GE.TMIN)F1=F1+EXP(-ARG)	BLP15420
	ARG=2.*(1.+H2)/T	BLP15430
	IF(ARG.GE.TMAX)GO TO 400	BLP15440
	F1=F1+EXP(-ARG)	BLP15450
	ARG=4.*(2.-H2)/T	BLP15460

	IF (ARG.GE.TMAX) GO TO 400	BLP15470
	F1=F1+EXP (-ARG)	BLP15480
	ARG=4.* (2.+H2)/T	BLP15490
	IF (ARG.LT.TMAX) F1=F1+EXP (-ARG)	BLP15500
400	ARG=-0.5*H2*H2/T	BLP15510
	IF (ARG.LT.-90.) F1=0.0	BLP15520
C	CONSTANT 0.797885 = SQRT(2./PI)	BLP15530
	IF (ARG.GE.-90.) F1=0.797885*F1*EXP (ARG) /SIGZ	BLP15540
	IF (F1.LT.1.E-30) F1=0.0	BLP15550
	GO TO 1500	BLP15560
C	CONSTANT 4.934802 = PI*PI/2.	BLP15570
500	ARG=4.934802*T	BLP15580
	IF (ARG.GE.TMAX) GO TO 900	BLP15590
	F1=F1+2.*EXP (-ARG) *COS (3.141593*H2)	BLP15600
C	CONSTANT 19.739209 = 2.*PI*PI	BLP15610
	ARG=19.739209*T	BLP15620
	IF (ARG.LT.TMAX) F1=F1+2.*EXP (-ARG) *COS (6.283185*H2)	BLP15630
900	F1=F1/DPBL	BLP15640
	IF (F1.LT.1.E-30) F1=0.0	BLP15650
1500	CONTINUE	BLP15660
C	THE CONSTANT 1.25331414 = SQRT (PI/2.)	BLP15670
	F1=1.25331414*SIGZ*F1	BLP15680
	GO TO 445	BLP15690
451	CONTINUE	BLP15700
	HPSIG=H/SIGZ	BLP15710
	EXPHP=0.5*HPSIG*HPSIG	BLP15720
	IF (EXPHP.GT.50) GO TO 443	BLP15730
	F1=EXP (-EXPHP)	BLP15740
	GO TO 445	BLP15750
443	F1=0.0	BLP15760
445	CONTINUE	BLP15770
C	FIND PRODUCT OF EXPONENTIAL TERMS DIVIDED BY (PI*SIGY*SIGZ)	BLP15780
	FT=F*F1/TD1	BLP15790
	GO TO 470	BLP15800
460	CONTINUE	BLP15810
C	VERTICAL DISTRIBUTION ASSUMED UNIFORM	BLP15820
C	THE CONSTANT 2.5066283 = SQRT (2.*PI)	BLP15830
	FT=F/ (2.5066283*SIGY*DPBL)	BLP15840
470	RETURN	BLP15850
	END	BLP15860
C		
	SUBROUTINE SORT (FTSAVE, IBMIN, IBMAX, IWPBL)	BLP15870
C		BLP15880
C		BLP15890
	REAL FTSAVE (129)	BLP15900
	ISAFE=0	BLP15910
	IB=0	BLP15920
	IF (FTSAVE (129) .NE.0.0) IB=129	BLP15930
	IF (FTSAVE (1) .NE.0.0) IB=1	BLP15940
	IF (IB.NE.0) GO TO 970	BLP15950
	DO 950 ILEVEL=1,7	BLP15960
	NEACHL=2** (ILEVEL-1)	BLP15970
	INCR=2** (8-ILEVEL)	BLP15980
	INDEX=1+INCR/2	BLP15990
	DO 945 NC=1,NEACHL	BLP16000
	IF (FTSAVE (INDEX) .EQ.0.0) GO TO 944	BLP16010
	IB=INDEX	BLP16020
	GO TO 970	BLP16030
944	INDEX=INDEX+INCR	BLP16040
945	CONTINUE	BLP16050
950	CONTINUE	BLP16060
	IF (IB.NE.0) GO TO 970	BLP16070
	IWPBL=999	BLP16080
	RETURN	BLP16090
970	IBMIN=IB-1	BLP16100
	IBMAX=IB+1	BLP16110
	IBMIN=AMAX0 (IBMIN,1)	BLP16120
	IBMAX=AMIN0 (IBMAX,129)	BLP16130
975	CONTINUE	BLP16140
	INCRM=0	BLP16150
	INCRP=0	BLP16160

	IF (FTSAVE (IBMIN) .NE. 0.0) INCRM=1	BLP16170
	IF (IBMIN.EQ.1) INCRM=0	BLP16180
	IF (FTSAVE (IBMAX) .NE. 0.0) INCRP=1	BLP16190
	IF (IBMAX.EQ.129) INCRP=0	BLP16200
	IBMIN=IBMIN-INCRM	BLP16210
	IBMAX=IBMAX+INCRP	BLP16220
	IF (INCRM.EQ.0.AND.INCRP.EQ.0) GO TO 980	BLP16230
	ISAFE=ISAFE+1	BLP16240
	IF (ISAFE.GT.129) GO TO 980	BLP16250
	GO TO 975	BLP16260
980	CONTINUE	BLP16270
	RETURN	BLP16280
	END	BLP16290
C		
	SUBROUTINE OUTPUT (ICODE, CHIS, NREC, RCOMPR)	BLP16300
C		BLP16310
C		BLP16320
	REAL CHIS (NREC)	BLP16330
	LOGICAL RCOMPR	BLP16340
	COMMON/METD/ZMEAS, WS, WD, ISTAB, TDEGK, DPBL, THETA, S, P, IYR, JDAY, IHOURL	BLP16350
C		BLP16360
C	THIS SUBROUTINE OUTPUTS ALL CHI ARRAYS TO TAPE (OR DISK)	BLP16370
C		BLP16380
C	ICODE IDENTIFIES THE CHI ARRAY TO FOLLOW:	BLP16390
C		BLP16400
C	ICODE = 1 TO 10 IMPLIES THE CHI ARRAY IS THE PARTIAL	BLP16410
C	CONTRIBUTION OF LINE NUMBER "ICODE" AT EACH RECEPTOR	BLP16420
C		BLP16430
C	ICODE = 11 IMPLIES THE CHI ARRAY IS THE PARTIAL	BLP16440
C	CONTRIBUTION OF ALL THE LINES AT EACH RECEPTOR	BLP16450
C		BLP16460
C	ICODE = 101 TO 150 IMPLIES THE CHI ARRAY IS THE PARTIAL	BLP16470
C	CONTRIBUTION OF POINT SOURCE NUMBER "ICODE - 100" AT	BLP16480
C	EACH RECEPTOR	BLP16490
C		BLP16500
C	ICODE = 151 IMPLIES THE CHI ARRAY IS THE PARTIAL	BLP16510
C	CONTRIBUTION OF ALL THE POINT SOURCES AT EACH RECEPTOR	BLP16520
C		BLP16530
C	ICODE = 999 IMPLIES THE CHI ARRAY IS THE TOTAL	BLP16540
C	CONCENTRATION SUMMED OVER ALL THE POINT AND LINE SOURCES AT	BLP16550
C	EACH RECEPTOR	BLP16560
	IDAYHR=JDAY*100+IHOURL	BLP16570
C	ROUND THE WS (NEAREST TENTHS OF M/S) AND	BLP16580
C	THE DPBL (NEAREST METER)	BLP16590
	IWS=(WS+0.05)*10	BLP16600
	IDPBL=DPBL+0.5	BLP16610
	IWD=WD	BLP16620
	ICD=IWS*10000+ISTAB*1000+ICODE	BLP16630
	IMET2=IWD*10000+IDPBL	BLP16640
	IF (RCOMPR) GO TO 10	BLP16650
	WRITE (20) IDAYHR, ICD, IMET2, CHIS	BLP16660
	RETURN	BLP16670
10	CONTINUE	BLP16680
	CALL COMPRS (IDAYHR, ICD, IMET2, NREC, CHIS)	BLP16690
	RETURN	BLP16700
	END	BLP16710
C		
	SUBROUTINE PTRISE (BUOYFX, ZSTACK, XSMT, DOWNX, WSST, Z, LSHEAR, LTRANS)	BLP16720
C		BLP16730
C		BLP16740
	LOGICAL LSHEAR, LTRANS	BLP16750
	COMMON/METD/ZMEAS, WS, WD, ISTAB, TDEGK, DPBL, THETA, S, P, IYR, JDAY, IHOURL	BLP16760
	COMMON/PARM/CRIT, TER1, DECFAC, XBACKG, CONST2, CONST3, MAXIT	BLP16770
C		BLP16780
C	THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES POINT SOURCE PLUME RISE	BLP16790
C	WITH AN OPTIONAL VERTICAL WIND SPEED SHEAR CORRECTION FOR	BLP16800
C	BOTH NEUTRAL AND STABLE PLUME RISE	BLP16810
C		BLP16820
C	A VALUE OF 0.6 IS ASSUMED FOR THE ENTRAINMENT	BLP16830
C	PARAMETER (BETA)	BLP16840
C		BLP16850

	X=DOWNX	BLP16860
	IF(.NOT.LSHEAR)GO TO 145	BLP16870
C	CONSTANT 2.777778 = 1./ (BETA*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6	BLP16880
	CS=2.777778*BUOYFX	BLP16890
	CS2=ZSTACK**P	BLP16900
	EP=3.*(1.+P)	BLP16910
	P3=3.+P	BLP16920
	TP3=2.*P3	BLP16930
145	CONTINUE	BLP16940
	X=AMIN1(X,XSMT)	BLP16950
	IF(.NOT.LTRANS)X=XSMT	BLP16960
	IF(ISTAB.GT.4)GO TO 150	BLP16970
	IF(.NOT.LSHEAR)GO TO 170	BLP16980
C		BLP16990
C	NEUTRAL-UNSTABLE PLUME RISE WITH SHEAR	BLP17000
C		BLP17010
16	CONTINUE	BLP17020
C	BETA (ENTRAINMENT PARAMETER) IS ASSUMED TO BE 0.6	BLP17030
	A1=CS*X*X/WSST**3	BLP17040
C	CONSTANT 0.8735805 = (2./3.)*(1./3.)	BLP17050
	RMULT=0.8735805*(EP*EP*CS2**3/(TP3*A1**P))** (1./EP)	BLP17060
	RMULT=AMIN1(RMULT,1.0)	BLP17070
	Z=RMULT*(1.5*A1)**0.333333	BLP17080
	IF(ISTAB.LE.4)GO TO 39	BLP17090
	Z=AMIN1(Z,(6./CSV1)**0.333333)	BLP17100
	Z=AMIN1(Z,5.0*BUOYFX**0.25/S**0.375)	BLP17110
39	CONTINUE	BLP17120
	RETURN	BLP17130
C		BLP17140
C	NEUTRAL-UNSTABLE PLUME RISE -- NO SHEAR	BLP17150
C		BLP17160
170	CONTINUE	BLP17170
	Z=1.6*(BUOYFX*X*X)**0.333333/WSST	BLP17180
	IF(ISTAB.GT.4)Z=AMIN1(Z,ZB)	BLP17190
	RETURN	BLP17200
C		BLP17210
C	STABLE PLUME RISE -- NO SHEAR	BLP17220
C		BLP17230
175	CONTINUE	BLP17240
	ZMTT=5.0*BUOYFX**0.25/S**0.375	BLP17250
C	CONST2 HAS A DEFAULT VALUE OF 2.6 (BRIGGS, 1975)	BLP17260
	ZB=CONST2*(BUOYFX/(WSST*S))**0.333333	BLP17270
	ZB=AMIN1(ZB,ZMTT)	BLP17280
	IF(X.LT.XSMT)GO TO 170	BLP17290
	Z=ZB	BLP17300
	RETURN	BLP17310
C		BLP17320
C	STABLE PLUME RISE WITH SHEAR	BLP17330
C		BLP17340
150	CONTINUE	BLP17350
	IF(.NOT.LSHEAR)GO TO 175	BLP17360
	XPFS=SQRT((TP3*CS2*CS/(WSST*S))** (EP/P3)*TP3*WSST**3/(EP*EP*CS2**3	BLP17370
	1 *CS))	BLP17380
	CSV1=WSST*S/CS	BLP17390
	IF(X.LT.XPFS)GO TO 16	BLP17400
C	CONSTANT 0.5503212 = (1./6.)*(1./3.)	BLP17410
	RMULT=0.5503212*CSV1** (P/(3.*P3))* (TP3*CS2)** (1./P3)	BLP17420
	RMULT=AMIN1(RMULT,1.0)	BLP17430
	Z=RMULT*(6./CSV1)**0.333333	BLP17440
	Z=AMIN1(Z,5.0*BUOYFX**0.25/S**0.375)	BLP17450
	RETURN	BLP17460
	END	BLP17470
C		BLP17480
C	SUBROUTINE CUBIC(A,B,C,Z)	BLP17490
C		BLP17500
C		BLP17510
C	SOLVES FOR ONE ROOT OF THE CUBIC EQUATION:	BLP17520
C	Z**3 + A*Z**2 + B*Z + C = 0	BLP17530
C		BLP17540
	IMPLICIT DOUBLE PRECISION (A-H,O-Z)	XXX17545

	REAL A,B,C,Z	XXX17547
	DATA ONE/1.0/	BLP17550
	A3=A/3.	BLP17560
	AP=B-A*A3	BLP17570
	BP=2.*A3**3-A3*B+C	BLP17580
	AP3=AP/3.	BLP17590
	BP2=BP/2.	BLP17600
	TROOT=BP2*BP2+AP3*AP3*AP3	BLP17610
	IF (TROOT.LE.0.0) GO TO 50	BLP17620
	TR=SQRT (TROOT)	BLP17630
	APP=(-BP2+TR)**0.333333	BLP17640
	BSV=-BP2-TR	BLP17650
	IF (BSV.EQ. 0) GO TO 45	XXX17655
	SGN=SIGN (ONE,BSV)	BLP17660
	BPP=SGN* (ABS (BSV)) **0.333333	BLP17670
	Z=APP+BPP-A3	BLP17680
	RETURN	BLP17690
45	CONTINUE	XXX17691
C	BSV (& BPP) = 0.0	XXX17692
	Z=APP-A3	XXX17693
	RETURN	XXX17694
50	CM=2.*SQRT (-AP3)	BLP17700
	ALPHA=ACOS (BP/ (AP3*CM)) /3.	BLP17710
	Z=CM*COS (ALPHA) -A3	BLP17720
	RETURN	BLP17730
	END	BLP17740
C		
	SUBROUTINE WSC (ISTAB,UM,U,S,P)	BLP17750
C		BLP17760
C		BLP17770
	REAL L	BLP17780
	LOGICAL LSHEAR,LTRANS	BLP17790
	COMMON/PR/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,FP,XMATCH,DX,AVFACT,TWOHB,N,LSHEAR,	BLP17800
1	LTRANS	BLP17810
C	CALCULATES AN EFFECTIVE U USING THE LINE SOURCE PLUME	BLP17820
C	RISE EQUATION (LINE SOURCE TERM ONLY)	BLP17830
C	MATCHED AT X = XF (FINAL RISE)	BLP17840
	IF (ISTAB.GT.4) GO TO 50	BLP17850
C		BLP17860
C	NEUTRAL (OR UNSTABLE) CONDITIONS	BLP17870
C		BLP17880
	P3=3.*P	BLP17890
	EP=2.+P3	BLP17900
	EPI=1./EP	BLP17910
C	CONSTANT 2.4=4.*BETA WITH BETA=0.6	BLP17920
	T1=(EP*EP*N*FPRIME*HB**P3/(2.4*(2.+P)*L*UM**3))**EPI	BLP17930
	Z=T1*XMATCH**(2.*EPI)	BLP17940
C	CONSTANT 1.2 = 2.*BETA WITH BETA=0.6	BLP17950
	U=(N*FPRIME/(1.2*L)*(XMATCH/Z)**2)**0.333333	BLP17960
	U=AMAX1 (U,UM)	BLP17970
	RETURN	BLP17980
50	CONTINUE	BLP17990
C		BLP18000
C	STABLE CONDITIONS	BLP18010
C		BLP18020
	P2=2.+P	BLP18030
C	CONSTANT 0.6 = BETA	BLP18040
	Z=(P2*HB**P*N*FPRIME/(0.6*L*UM*S))** (1./P2)	BLP18050
C	CONSTANT 3.333333 = 2./BETA WITH BETA=0.6	BLP18060
	U=3.333333*N*FPRIME/(L*S*Z*Z)	BLP18070
	U=AMAX1 (U,UM)	BLP18080
	RETURN	BLP18090
	END	BLP18100
C		
	SUBROUTINE LENG (THETA,U)	BLP18110
C		BLP18120
C		BLP18130
	REAL L,LEFF,LD,LEFF1,LEFFV	BLP18140
	LOGICAL LSHEAR,LTRANS	BLP18150
	COMMON/PR/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,FP,XMATCH,DX,AVFACT,TWOHB,N,LSHEAR,	BLP18160
1	LTRANS	BLP18170

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COMMON/PRLS/XFB,LEFF,LD,R0,XFINAL,XFS                                BLP18180
DATA RAD/0.0174533/                                                    BLP18190
C                                                                          BLP18200
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES XFB,LEFF,LD,R0                            BLP18210
C                                                                          BLP18220
C FPRIME IS THE BUOYANCY FLUX OF ONE LINE; FP IS THE EFFECTIVE        BLP18230
C BUOYANCY FLUX OF N LINES                                             BLP18240
C FP=N*FPRIME                                                           BLP18250
C TRAD=THETA*RAD                                                         BLP18260
C SINT=ABS(SIN(TRAD))                                                    BLP18270
C COST=ABS(COS(TRAD))                                                    BLP18280
C CALCULATE DISTANCE OF FULL BUOYANCY (XFB)                             BLP18290
C DXM=DX+WB                                                              BLP18300
C XFB=L*COST+(N-1)*DXM*SINT                                              BLP18310
C CALCULATE EFFECTIVE LINE SOURCE LENGTH (LEFF) AND                    BLP18320
C EFFECTIVE DOWNWASH LINE LENGTH (LD)                                   BLP18330
C LEFF=L*SINT                                                            BLP18340
C IF(N.EQ.1)GO TO 112                                                    BLP18350
C CONSTANT 0.8333333 = 1./(2.*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6                      BLP18360
C ZI=0.8333333*DXM                                                       BLP18370
C CONSTANT 2.2619467 = 2.*PI*BETA*BETA WITH BETA=0.6                  BLP18380
C CONSTANT 1.5915494 = 3./(PI*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6                     BLP18390
C T1=(2.2619467*U**3/FPRIME)*ZI*ZI*(ZI+1.5915494*WM)                 BLP18400
C XI=(T1*L)**0.333333                                                    BLP18410
C IF(XI.LE.L)GO TO 55                                                    BLP18420
C XI=L/2.+SQRT(12.*T1-3.*L*L)/6.                                         BLP18430
C CONSTANT 1.2 = 2.*BETA WITH BETA=0.6                                   BLP18440
C CONSTANT 0.6283185 = PI*BETA/3. WITH BETA=0.6                       BLP18450
C LEFFV=FP*(L*L/3.+XI*(XI-L))/(1.2*U**3*ZI*ZI)-0.6283185*ZI          BLP18460
C GO TO 110                                                                BLP18470
55 CONTINUE                                                                BLP18480
C CONSTANT 3.6 = 6.*BETA WITH BETA=0.6                                   BLP18490
C CONSTANT 0.6283185 = PI*BETA/3. WITH BETA=0.6                       BLP18500
C LEFFV=FP/(3.6*L*ZI*ZI)*(XI/U)**3-0.6283185*ZI                      BLP18510
110 LEFF=LEFF1+LEFFV*COST                                                BLP18520
C LD=LEFF*SINT                                                            BLP18530
C CALCULATE DOWNWASHED EDGE RADIUS                                       BLP18540
C R0=AMIN1(HB,LD)/AVFACT                                                 BLP18550
C RETURN                                                                    BLP18560
C IF N = 1, NO INTERACTION AT ANY X, I.E.,                              BLP18570
C LEFFV= WM; FP = FPRIME; XFB = L * COST + WM * SINT                   BLP18580
112 LEFFV=WM                                                              BLP18590
C FP=FPRIME                                                                BLP18600
C XFB=XFB+WM*SINT                                                         BLP18610
C GO TO 110                                                                BLP18620
C END                                                                      BLP18630

C SUBROUTINE RISE(U,ISTAB,S)                                              BLP18640
C                                                                          BLP18650
C                                                                          BLP18660
C REAL L,LEFF,LD                                                         BLP18670
C LOGICAL LSHEAR,LTRANS                                                  BLP18680
C COMMON/PR/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,FP,XMATCH,DX,AVFACT,TWOHB,N,LSHEAR,      BLP18690
1 LTRANS                                                                BLP18700
C COMMON/PRLS/XFB,LEFF,LD,R0,XFINAL,XFS                                BLP18710
C COMMON/RINTP/XDIST(7),DH(7)                                           BLP18720
C                                                                          BLP18730
C THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES LINE SOURCE PLUME RISE                    BLP18740
C USING AN OPTIONAL VERTICAL WIND SHEAR CORRECTED 'EFFECTIVE' WIND      BLP18750
C SPEED FOR BOTH NEUTRAL AND STABLE CONDITIONS                          BLP18760
C                                                                          BLP18770
C CONSTANT 1.5915494 = 3./(PI*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6                      BLP18780
C CONSTANT 5.0 = 3./BETA WITH BETA=0.6                                   BLP18790
C A=1.5915494*LEFF+5.*R0                                                 BLP18800
C CONSTANT 5.3051648 = 6./(PI*BETA*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6                 BLP18810
C CONSTANT 8.3333333 = 3./(BETA*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6                     BLP18820
C B=R0*(5.3051648*LD+8.333333*R0)                                       BLP18830
C DO 1000 I=2,7                                                          BLP18840
C X=XDIST(I)                                                              BLP18850
C IF(ISTAB.LE.4)GO TO 90                                                 BLP18860
C WITH STABLE CONDITIONS, USE NEUTRAL RISE EQUATION                     BLP18870

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C      FOR TRANSITIONAL RISE CALCULATIONS, BUT CALCULATE      BLP18880
C      FINAL RISE BASED ON THE FINAL STABLE RISE EQUATION      BLP18890
C      IF(X.LT.XFS)GO TO 90      BLP18900
C      CALCULATE FINAL (STABLE) PLUME RISE      BLP18910
C      CONSTANT 5.3051648 = 6./(PI*BETA*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6      BLP18920
92      C=-5.3051648*FP/(U*S)      BLP18930
      GO TO 8      BLP18940
90      CONTINUE      BLP18950
      IF(X.LE.XFB)GO TO 80      BLP18960
7      CONTINUE      BLP18970
C      CONSTANT 1.3262912 = 3./(2.*PI*BETA*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6      BLP18980
C      C=-1.3262912*FP*(XFB*XFB/3.+X*X-XFB*X)/U**3      BLP18990
8      CONTINUE      BLP19000
      CALL CUBIC(A,B,C,Z)      BLP19010
12      CONTINUE      BLP19020
      DH(I)=Z      BLP19030
      GO TO 1000      BLP19040
C      CONSTANT 0.4420971 = 1./(2.*PI*BETA*BETA) WITH BETA=0.6      BLP19050
80      C=-0.4420971*(FP/XFB)*(X/U)**3      BLP19060
      GO TO 8      BLP19070
1000      CONTINUE      BLP19080
      RETURN      BLP19090
      END      BLP19100

C
C      SUBROUTINE ZRISE(IL,IS,IR,Z)      BLP19110
C
C      REAL LEFF,LD,LELEV      BLP19120
      COMMON/RCEPT/RXBEG,RYBEG,RXEND,RYEND,RDX,RDY,XRSCS(100),      BLP19130
1      YRSCS(100),XRRCS(100),YRRCS(100),RELEV(100),NREC      BLP19140
      COMMON/SOURCE/NLINES,XLBEG(10),XLEND(10),DEL(10),YSCS(10),QT(10),      BLP19150
1      HS(10),XRCS(10,129),YRCS(10,129),TCOR,LELEV(10),      BLP19160
2      NPTS,XPSCS(50),YPSCS(50),PQ(50),PHS(50),XPRCS(50),YPRCS(50),      BLP19170
3      TSTACK(50),APTS(50),BPTS(50),VEXIT(50),PELEV(50),IDOWNW(50)      BLP19180
      COMMON/PRLS/XFB,LEFF,LD,R0,XFINAL,XFS      BLP19190
      COMMON/RINTP/XDIST(7),DH(7)      BLP19200
C
C      Z1 IS THE PLUME HEIGHT OF THE HIGHEST PLUME SEGMENT AT X = XFB      BLP19210
C      (EXCEPT IN THE SPECIAL CASE OF STABLE CONDITIONS WITH      BLP19220
C      THE DISTANCE TO FINAL RISE (XFS) LESS THAN XFB -- IN      BLP19230
C      THAT CASE, Z1 IS THE HEIGHT OF THE HIGHEST PLUME ELEMENT      BLP19240
C      AT X=XFS)      BLP19250
C      XI IS THE DISTANCE OF THE CURRENT LINE SEGMENT TO XFB      BLP19260
C
C      Z1=DH(2)      BLP19270
      XI=XFB-XRCS(IL,IS)      BLP19280
      XI=AMAX1(XI,0.0)      BLP19290
      XI=AMIN1(XI,XFB)      BLP19300
      ZXFB=Z1*(1.-(XFB-XI)/XFB)      BLP19310
C      Z2 IS THE PLUME HEIGHT OF THE HIGHEST SEGMENT AT X      BLP19320
      CALL INTRSE(XRRCS(IR),Z2)      BLP19330
      DELTAZ=Z2-Z1      BLP19340
      Z=ZXFB+DELTAZ      BLP19350
      RETURN      BLP19360
      END      BLP19370
C
C      SUBROUTINE INTRSE(X,Z)      BLP19380
C
C      REAL LEFF,LD      BLP19390
      COMMON/PRLS/XFB,LEFF,LD,R0,XFINAL,XFS      BLP19400
      COMMON/RINTP/XDIST(7),DH(7)      BLP19410
C
C      THIS SUBROUTINE INTERPOLATES THE PLUME RISE OF THE TOP (HIGHEST)      BLP19420
C      PLUME ELEMENT AT ANY DISTANCE X USING THE CALCULATED      BLP19430
C      PLUME RISE AT SEVEN POINTS (XDIST(1-7))      BLP19440
C
C      IF (X.GT.XDIST(7))GO TO 55      BLP19450
      DO 10 I=2,6      BLP19460
      IF(X.GT.XDIST(I))GO TO 10      BLP19470
      INDEX=I      BLP19480
      BLP19490
      BLP19500
      BLP19510
      BLP19520
      BLP19530
      BLP19540
      BLP19550
      BLP19560

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	GO TO 11	BLP19570
10	CONTINUE	BLP19580
	INDEX=5	BLP19590
11	CONTINUE	BLP19600
	INDEX1=INDEX-1	BLP19610
	Z=DH (INDEX) - (DH (INDEX) -DH (INDEX1)) * (XDIST (INDEX) -X) /	BLP19620
	1 (XDIST (INDEX) -XDIST (INDEX1))	BLP19630
	RETURN	BLP19640
55	CONTINUE	BLP19650
C	PLUME REACHES FINAL RISE	BLP19660
	Z=DH (7)	BLP19670
	RETURN	BLP19680
	END	BLP19690
C		
	SUBROUTINE DBTSIG (X,XY,KST,SY,SZ)	BLP19700
C		BLP19710
C		BLP19720
	DIMENSION XA (7),XB (2),XD (5),XE (8),XF (9),AA (8),BA (8),AB (3),BB (3),	BLP19730
1	AD (6),BD (6),AE (9),BE (9),AF (10),BF (10)	BLP19740
	DATA XA/.5,.4,.3,.25,.2,.15,.1/	BLP19750
	DATA XB/.4,.2/	BLP19760
	DATA XD /30.,10.,3.,1.,.3/	BLP19770
	DATA XE /40.,20.,10.,4.,2.,1.,.3,.1/	BLP19780
	DATA XF /60.,30.,15.,7.,3.,2.,1.,.7,.2/	BLP19790
	DATA AA /453.85,346.75,258.89,217.41,179.52,170.22,158.08,122.8/	BLP19800
	DATA BA /2.1166,1.7283,1.4094,1.2644,1.1262,1.0932,1.0542,.9447/	BLP19810
	DATA AB /109.30,98.483,90.673/	BLP19820
	DATA BB /1.0971,0.98332,0.93198/	BLP19830
	DATA AD /44.053,36.650,33.504,32.093,32.093,34.459/	BLP19840
	DATA BD /0.51179,0.56589,0.60486,0.64403,0.81066,0.86974/	BLP19850
	DATA AE /47.618,35.420,26.970,24.703,22.534,21.628,21.628,23.331,	BLP19860
1	24.26/	BLP19870
	DATA BE /0.29592,0.37615,0.46713,0.50527,0.57154,0.63077,0.75660,	BLP19880
1	0.81956,0.8366/	BLP19890
	DATA AF /34.219,27.074,22.651,17.836,16.187,14.823,13.953,13.953,	BLP19900
1	14.457,15.209/	BLP19910
	DATA BF /0.21716,0.27436,0.32681,0.41507,0.46490,0.54503,0.63227,	BLP19920
1	0.68465,0.78407,0.81558/	BLP19930
	GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60),KST	BLP19940
C	STABILITY A (10)	BLP19950
10	TH = (24.167 - 2.5334*ALOG(XY))/57.2958	BLP19960
	IF (X.GT.3.11) GO TO 69	BLP19970
	DO 11 ID = 1,7	BLP19980
	IF(X.GE.XA(ID)) GO TO 12	BLP19990
11	CONTINUE	BLP20000
	ID = 8	BLP20010
12	SZ = AA(ID) * X ** BA(ID)	BLP20020
	GO TO 71	BLP20030
C	STABILITY B (20)	BLP20040
20	TH = (18.333 - 1.8096*ALOG(XY))/57.2958	BLP20050
	IF(X.GT.35.) GO TO 69	BLP20060
	DO 21 ID = 1,2	BLP20070
	IF (X.GE.XB(ID)) GO TO 22	BLP20080
21	CONTINUE	BLP20090
	ID = 3	BLP20100
22	SZ = AB(ID) * X ** BB(ID)	BLP20110
	GO TO 70	BLP20120
C	STABILITY C (30)	BLP20130
30	TH = (12.5 - 1.0857*ALOG(XY))/57.2958	BLP20140
	SZ = 61.141 *X ** 0.91465	BLP20150
	GO TO 70	BLP20160
C	STABILITY D (40)	BLP20170
40	TH = (8.3333-0.72382*ALOG(XY))/57.2958	BLP20180
	DO 41 ID = 1,5	BLP20190
	IF (X.GE.XD(ID)) GO TO 42	BLP20200
41	CONTINUE	BLP20210
	ID = 6	BLP20220
42	SZ = AD(ID) * X ** BD(ID)	BLP20230
	GO TO 70	BLP20240
C	STABILITY E (50)	BLP20250
50	TH = (6.25 - 0.54287*ALOG(XY))/57.2958	BLP20260

	DO 51 ID = 1,8	BLP20270
	IF (X.GE.XE(ID)) GO TO 52	BLP20280
51	CONTINUE	BLP20290
	ID = 9	BLP20300
52	SZ = AE(ID) * X ** BE(ID)	BLP20310
	GO TO 70	BLP20320
C	STABILITY F (60)	BLP20330
60	TH = (4.1667 - 0.36191*ALOG(XY)) / 57.2958	BLP20340
	DO 61 ID = 1,9	BLP20350
	IF (X.GE.XF(ID)) GO TO 62	BLP20360
61	CONTINUE	BLP20370
	ID = 10	BLP20380
62	SZ = AF(ID) * X ** BF(ID)	BLP20390
	GO TO 70	BLP20400
69	SZ = 5000.	BLP20410
	GO TO 71	BLP20420
70	IF (SZ.GT.5000.) SZ = 5000.	BLP20430
71	SY = 1000. * XY * SIN(TH) / (2.15 * COS(TH))	BLP20440
	RETURN	BLP20450
	END	BLP20460
C		
	SUBROUTINE SIGMAY(XKM,KST,SY)	BLP20470
C		BLP20480
C		BLP20490
C		BLP20500
C	THIS SUBROUTINE CALCULATES SIGMA Y	BLP20510
C		BLP20520
	GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60),KST	BLP20530
10	TH=(24.167-2.5334*ALOG(XKM)) / 57.2958	BLP20540
	GO TO 70	BLP20550
20	TH=(18.333-1.8096*ALOG(XKM)) / 57.2958	BLP20560
	GO TO 70	BLP20570
30	TH=(12.5-1.0857*ALOG(XKM)) / 57.2958	BLP20580
	GO TO 70	BLP20590
40	TH=(8.3333-0.72385*ALOG(XKM)) / 57.2958	BLP20600
	GO TO 70	BLP20610
50	TH=(6.25-0.54287*ALOG(XKM)) / 57.2958	BLP20620
	GO TO 70	BLP20630
60	TH=(4.1667-0.36191*ALOG(XKM)) / 57.2958	BLP20640
70	SY=1000.*XKM*SIN(TH) / (2.15*COS(TH))	BLP20650
	RETURN	BLP20660
	END	BLP20670
C		
	FUNCTION XVZ (SZO,KST)	BLP20680
C		BLP20690
C		BLP20700
	DIMENSION SA(7),SB(2),SD(5),SE(8),SF(9),AA(8),AB(3),AD(6),AE(9),	BLP20710
	* AF(10),CA(8),CB(3),CD(6),CE(9),CF(10)	BLP20720
	DATA SA /13.95,21.40,29.3,37.67,47.44,71.16,104.65/	BLP20730
	DATA SB /20.23,40./	BLP20740
	DATA SD /12.09,32.09,65.12,134.9,251.2/	BLP20750
	DATA SE /3.534,8.698,21.628,33.489,49.767,79.07,109.3,141.86/	BLP20760
	DATA SF /4.093,10.93,13.953,21.627,26.976,40.,54.89,68.84,83.25/	BLP20770
	DATA AA /122.8,158.08,170.22,179.52,217.41,258.89,346.75,453.85/	BLP20780
	DATA AB /90.673,98.483,109.3/	BLP20790
	DATA AD /34.459,32.093,32.093,33.504,36.650,44.053/	BLP20800
	DATA AE /24.26,23.331,21.628,21.628,22.534,24.703,26.97,35.42,	BLP20810
	* 47.618/	BLP20820
	DATA AF /15.209,14.457,13.953,13.953,14.823,16.187,17.836,22.651,	BLP20830
	* 27.074,34.219/	BLP20840
	DATA CA /1.0585,.9486,.9147,.8879,.7909,.7095,.5786,.4725/	BLP20850
	DATA CB /1.073,1.017,.9115/	BLP20860
	DATA CD /1.1498,1.2336,1.5527,1.6533,1.7671,1.9539/	BLP20870
	DATA CE /1.1953,1.2202,1.3217,1.5854,1.7497,1.9791,2.1407,2.6585,	BLP20880
	* 3.3793/	BLP20890
	DATA CF /1.2261,1.2754,1.4606,1.5816,1.8348,2.151,2.4092,3.0599,	BLP20900
	* 3.6448,4.6049/	BLP20910
	GO TO (10,20,30,40,50,60),KST	BLP20920
C	STABILITY A(10)	BLP20930
10	DO 11 ID = 1,7	BLP20940
	IF(SZO.LE.SA(ID)) GO TO 12	BLP20950

11	CONTINUE	BLP20960
	ID = 8	BLP20970
12	XVZ = (SZO/AA(ID)) **CA(ID)	BLP20980
	RETURN	BLP20990
C	STABILITY B (20)	BLP21000
20	DO 21 ID = 1,2	BLP21010
	IF (SZO.LE.SB(ID)) GO TO 22	BLP21020
21	CONTINUE	BLP21030
	ID = 3	BLP21040
22	XVZ = (SZO/AB(ID)) **CB(ID)	BLP21050
	RETURN	BLP21060
C	STABILITY C (30)	BLP21070
30	XVZ = (SZO/61.141) **1.0933	BLP21080
	RETURN	BLP21090
C	STABILITY D (40)	BLP21100
40	DO 41 ID = 1,5	BLP21110
	IF (SZO.LE.SD(ID)) GO TO 42	BLP21120
41	CONTINUE	BLP21130
	ID = 6	BLP21140
42	XVZ = (SZO/AD(ID)) **CD(ID)	BLP21150
	RETURN	BLP21160
C	STABILITY E (50)	BLP21170
50	DO 51 ID = 1,8	BLP21180
	IF (SZO.LE.SE(ID)) GO TO 52	BLP21190
51	CONTINUE	BLP21200
	ID = 9	BLP21210
52	XVZ = (SZO/AE(ID)) **CE(ID)	BLP21220
	RETURN	BLP21230
C	STABILITY F (60)	BLP21240
60	DO 61 ID = 1,9	BLP21250
	IF (SZO.LE.SF(ID)) GO TO 62	BLP21260
61	CONTINUE	BLP21270
	ID = 10	BLP21280
62	XVZ = (SZO/AF(ID)) **CF(ID)	BLP21290
	RETURN	BLP21300
	END	BLP21310
C	FUNCTION XVY (SYO,KST)	BLP21320
C		BLP21330
C		BLP21340
	GO TO (1,2,3,4,5,6),KST	BLP21350
1	XVY = (SYO/213.) **1.1148	BLP21360
	RETURN	BLP21370
2	XVY = (SYO/155.) **1.097	BLP21380
	RETURN	BLP21390
3	XVY = (SYO/103.) **1.092	BLP21400
	RETURN	BLP21410
4	XVY = (SYO/68.) **1.076	BLP21420
	RETURN	BLP21430
5	XVY = (SYO/50.) **1.086	BLP21440
	RETURN	BLP21450
6	XVY = (SYO/33.5) **1.083	BLP21460
	RETURN	BLP21470
	END	BLP21480
C	BLOCK DATA	BLP21490
C		BLP21500
C		BLP21510
	REAL L,LELEV	BLP21520
	LOGICAL LSHEAR,LMETIN,LMETOT,LTRANS	BLP21530
	COMMON/PR/L,HB,WB,WM,FPRIME,FP,XMATCH,DX,AVFACT,TWOHB,N,LSHEAR,	BLP21540
1	LTRANS	BLP21550
	COMMON/METD/ZMEAS,WS,WD,ISTAB,TDEGK,DPBL,THETA,S,P,IYR,JDAY,IHOUR	BLP21560
	COMMON/SOURCE/NLINES,XLBEG(10),XLEND(10),DEL(10),YSCS(10),QT(10),	BLP21570
1	HS(10),XRCS(10,129),YRCS(10,129),TCOR,LELEV(10),	BLP21580
2	NPTS,XPSCS(50),YPSCS(50),PQ(50),PHS(50),XPRCS(50),YPRCS(50),	BLP21590
3	TSTACK(50),APTS(50),BPTS(50),VEXIT(50),PELEV(50),IDOWNW(50)	BLP21600
	COMMON/RCEPT/RXBEG,RYBEG,RXEND,RYEND,RDX,RDY,XRSCS(100),	BLP21610
1	YRSCS(100),XRRCS(100),YRRCS(100),RELEV(100),NREC	BLP21620
	COMMON/RINTP/XDIST(7),DH(7)	BLP21630
	COMMON/OUTPT/IPCL(11),IPCP(51)	BLP21640

	COMMON/ PARM/ CRIT, TER1, DECFAC, XBACKG, CONST2, CONST3, MAXIT	BLP21650
	COMMON/ METD24/ KST(24), SPEED(24), RANDWD(24), HMX(24), TEMP(24),	BLP21660
	1 DTHTA(2), PEXP(6), IDELS, IDSURF, IYSURF, IDUPER, IYUPER, TERAN(6),	BLP21670
	2 IRU, IHRMAX, LMETIN, LMETOT, IDAYS(366)	BLP21680
CPES	Begin PES Code Changes	
	CHARACTER RUNDAT*8, RUNTIM*8, VERSN*5	
	COMMON/ DATEIME/ RUNDAT, RUNTIM, VERSN	
	DATA RUNDAT/' '/, RUNTIM/' '/, VERSN/'99176'/	
CPES	End PES Code Changes	
	DATA AVFACT/1.0/	BLP21690
	DATA NLINE/0/, NPTS/0/, NREC/0/, TCOR/90.0/	BLP21700
	DATA ZMEAS/7.0/, DTHTA/0.02, 0.035/, IDELS/5/, IDAYS/366*0/	BLP21710
	DATA IRU/1/, IHRMAX/24/	BLP21720
	DATA LSHEAR/.TRUE./, LMETIN/.FALSE./, LMETOT/.FALSE./, LTRANS/.TRUE./	BLP21730
	DATA PEXP/0.10, 0.15, 0.20, 0.25, 0.30, 0.30/	BLP21740
	DATA IYSURF/0/, IYUPER/0/	BLP21750
	DATA CRIT/0.02/, DECFAC/0.0/, XBACKG/0.0/, CONST2/2.6/, CONST3/34.49/,	BLP21760
	1 TERAN/0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.5, 0.30, 0.30/, MAXIT/14/	BLP21770
	DATA IPCL/11*0/, IPCP/51*0/	BLP21780
	DATA RXBEG/0.0/, RYBEG/0.0/, RXEND/0.0/, RYEND/0.0/, RDX/0.0/, RDY/0.0/	BLP21790
	DATA XRSCS/100*0.0/, YRSCS/100*0.0/, RELEV/100*0.0/	BLP21800
	DATA XLBEG/10*0.0/, XLEND/10*0.0/, YSCS/10*0.0/,	BLP21810
	1 HS/10*0.0/, QT/10*0.0/, LELEV/10*0.0/	BLP21820
	DATA XPSCS/50*0.0/, YPSCS/50*0.0/, PHS/50*0.0/, PQ/50*0.0/,	BLP21830
	1 APTS/50*0.0/, TSTACK/50*0.0/, PELEV/50*0.0/, IDOWNW/50*0/	BLP21840
	END	BLP21850
C		
	SUBROUTINE COMPRS (IDAYHR, ICD, IMET2, NREC, CHIS)	BLP21860
C		BLP21870
C		BLP21880
	REAL CHIS (NREC), CHIOUT (100)	BLP21890
C		BLP21900
C	ARRAY COMPRESSION TECHNIQUE USES NEGATIVE NUMBERS TO FLAG ZEROES	BLP21910
C	FOR EXAMPLE, CHIS=12.5, 12.2, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 10.1, 0.0, 15.1,	BLP21920
C	16.7, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0, 0.0 IS STORED AS:	BLP21930
C	CHIOUT=12.5, 12.2, -3., 10.1, -1., 15.1, 16.7, -5.	BLP21940
C	WHERE -3 REPLACES THREE ZEROES, -1 REPLACES ONE ZERO, ETC.	BLP21950
C		BLP21960
	NZERO=0	BLP21970
	II=0	BLP21980
	DO 100 I=1, NREC	BLP21990
	IF (CHIS (I) .NE. 0.0) GO TO 50	BLP22000
	NZERO=NZERO+1	BLP22010
	GO TO 100	BLP22020
50	CONTINUE	BLP22030
	IF (NZERO.EQ.0) GO TO 70	BLP22040
	II=II+1	BLP22050
	CHIOUT (II) = -NZERO	BLP22060
	NZERO=0	BLP22070
70	CONTINUE	BLP22080
	II=II+1	BLP22090
	CHIOUT (II) = CHIS (I)	BLP22100
100	CONTINUE	BLP22110
	IF (NZERO.EQ.0) GO TO 105	BLP22120
	II=II+1	BLP22130
	CHIOUT (II) = -NZERO	BLP22140
105	CONTINUE	BLP22150
	WRITE (20) II	BLP22160
	CALL OUT (IDAYHR, ICD, IMET2, II, CHIOUT)	BLP22170
	RETURN	BLP22180
	END	BLP22190
C		
	SUBROUTINE OUT (IDAYHR, ICD, IMET2, II, CHIOUT)	BLP22200
C		BLP22210
C		BLP22220
	REAL CHIOUT (II)	BLP22230
	WRITE (20) IDAYHR, ICD, IMET2, CHIOUT	BLP22240
	RETURN	BLP22250
	END	BLP22260

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